

INSIDE: Harvesting a plague of plenty

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 2, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

THE BOSS

The summer
of rock idol
Bruce Springsteen





Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 2, 1980 VOL. 36 NO. 35

COVER

The Boss

With a blue-collar brand that strikes a cultural chord, Bruce Springsteen has turned the whole world into his home town. Now, on the final leg of a record-breaking tour, Springsteen performs marathons of energy and faith on stage—and he has emerged unchallenged as white America's biggest rock star since Elvis Presley. —Page 24

COVER PHOTO BY GUY ALOU/REUTERS/CAUTLEY



Orchestrated politics

Shang by a steady decline in the opinion polls, Prime Minister Mulroney shuffled his cabinet and picked federal enclaves of interest guidelines. —Page 6



Theebb and flow of war

An diplomat prepares a possible solution in the war in Afghanistan, determined Islamic warriors engage in a struggle against the Soviet Red Army. —Page 16



A plague of plenty

Canada's giant wheat industry, already under pressure from falling prices and the effects of prolonged drought, is now threatened by a trade war. —Page 32



The navy's hard-time days

Canada once had one of the world's most effective maritime defense forces. Now, an Edmonton shipping rival has a larger submarine fleet than the nation's navy. —Page 42

CONTENTS

Amid	7
Books	45
Business/Economy	32
Canada	8
Cover	24
Editorial	2
Essay	42
Film	49
Follow up	6
Guest column	53
Justice	11
Letters	4
Newsman	49
Passages	5
People	46
Show Business	39
World	25

LETTERS

Apartheid's end

Your Aug. 5 cover story, "South Africa under siege," deserves comment. I am disabused by the lack of solid opposition of world powers and corporations to South Africa's apartheid regime. Even though President Peter W. Roth and his cohorts persist in maintaining a system that is a travesty of fundamental human rights and freedoms, the security of investment has been the paramount concern of America and Britain. While assassins and blackouts may not be the perfect solution to South Africa's problems, there must be worldwide opposition to Roth and his damaging policies. Ultimate change, however, may only come when white South Africans realize that the Great White Elephant of apartheid is an anachronism that deserves extinction.

—DEAN R. MAERZ,
Saskatoon

Hours and cycles

Japan Air Lines is extremely concerned at the investigation in your story "The final end of JAL Flight 123" (Chronicle, Aug. 26). You quote JAL spokesman Geoffrey Taylor as saying that even though Boeing recommends a structural inspection every 20,000 hours, the cracked cylinder in jet had been in service for 25,000 hours without an inspection. In fact, major progressive checks had been regularly made—and the relevant figure for a full structural inspection is 36,000 cycles, which means inspection of tubulars, fuselage and landing gear. 36,000 cycles, a full structural inspection is made and, if necessary, the section of the aircraft in question is replaced. At



The Potala: an interesting view

the time of the crash, the aircraft had completed only 24,500 cycles.

—PETER NAUPE,
Japan Air Lines,
Vancouver

Presenting the facts

Your report on Tibet ("Tide returns to an anguished land," World, Aug. 12) gave an interesting view of the present-day situation in Lhasa, but it was inaccurate about the past. The Jokhang is not a monastery; it is the city temple of Lhasa and has always maintained a small group of monks merely to perform religious ceremonies for the pilgrims. It has never supported a true monastic community, nor was it ever "the former home of the Dalai Lamas," (the Dalai Lamas had two residences in Lhasa, the Potala and his summer palace, Norbulingka). Moreover, the description of him as "god-king" is an entirely Western invention. Buddhists do not reverence gods.

—GREGG WOODCOCK,
Vancouver

A question of resolve

I have a question for Peter Newman, whose July 29 column (Business Week) was entitled "Mulroney's next big decision" what was Mulroney's first big decision? It is my impression that the only decision Mulroney has made in recent years is to avoid making big decisions.

—TED WHITE,
Vancouver

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Box 100, 777 Ave. St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

RECOVERING Actor Douglas Campbell, 63, from a concussion that he suffered after he fell while unloading groceries from his car: A perennial star at the Stratford Festival, Campbell, missed two scheduled performances in *King Lear* last week as a result of the injury.

APPOINTED Rob LaSalle, 56, as Progressive Conservative political appointee in Quebec. LaSalle, currently minister of public works and so far for Justice, Que., was briefly leader of the provincial Union Nationale party in 1981. He is a Progressive Conservative cabinet minister by Joe Clark in 1979. LaSalle was the only PC member from Quebec until the Tories captured 58 seats there in the 1984 general election. Mulroney, whose Tories have slipped behind the Liberals in recent public opinion polls taken in Quebec, made the appointment as the weekend in Jacquesville, where he met with his Quebec caucus. The Prime Minister acknowledged that the party had made "a few errors in Quebec," but he added, "Both will put together a fighting machine."

APPOINTED Former Yukon Conservative party and government leader Charlie Pearce, 54, who resigned both positions last March, as deputy counsel in Dallas, Tex., for the Canadian government. Pearce led the Yukon government for six years before he was ousted by a majority of the Conservatives won last year's federal election. His successor, Wilfred Philip, lost the Yukon election on May 13 to the New Democrats.

REIGNED Conditions watchdog Lawson Hunter, 48, as director of the investigation and research department of consumer and corporate affairs. Often frustrated by antiquated aspects of the 75-year-old Canadian competition laws, Hunter has been a champion of reform but he had not effected significant changes. Hunter says he resigned for personal reasons and will join the Ottawa law firm of Fraser and Beatty.

DEED Psychologist, author and educator Donald Doh, 51, whose early studies led him to relate psychology theory to the physical function of the nervous system, in Halifax. A native of Quebec, N.S., Doh taught or conducted research at several educational institutions, including McGill University in Montreal, where he was chancellor from 1975 to 1979. His book, *The Organization of Behaviour: A Neurological Theory*, was heralded as a breakthrough in psychology when it was published in 1958.

A Shattered System: Bill 30 and Ontario Public Schools

On Monday, August 12 the Metropolitan Toronto School Board spoke out against full public funding of Roman Catholic separate secondary schools. We voiced our concerns to the government's Standing Committee on Social Development, currently conducting hearings on the funding issue and specifically on Bill 30 which is the legislation intended to enact full funding into law.

We expressed our many, deep misgivings about Bill 30 to this committee in a document entitled "A Shattered System: Bill 30 and Ontario's Public Schools".

Here are the key issues we believe the Committee, indeed all Ontario parents and taxpayers should be concerned about:

Key Issues

- It's very possible Bill 30 constitutes a violation of Section 15 of Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms by virtue of discriminating on religious grounds.
- If Bill 30 is passed the government may be legally required to fund many other religious school systems as well.
- The full cost of operating two publicly supported secondary school systems would significantly increase the tax burden on public school supporters.
- We believe the Government of Ontario does NOT have the legal authority under the Education Act to provide interim funding of separate secondary schools for Grade 11 this fall.

Our Recommendations

The Metropolitan Toronto School Board has recommended that the government:

- 1) CANCEL PLANS FOR INTERIM FUNDING OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS THIS FALL.
- 2) WITHDRAW BILL 30
- 3) SET UP A ROYAL COMMISSION TO CARRY OUT AN IN-DEPTH STUDY ON ALL ASPECTS OF THE ROLE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ONTARIO LIFE.

We are convinced that if the government insists on going ahead, it will shatter a public school system that has provided generations of Ontario school children with an education of enviable quality.

Join us in speaking out. Write your M.T.S.B. or Sean Conway, the Minister of Education, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A2.

For your copy of "A Shattered System: Bill 30 and Ontario's Public Schools" write:

METROPOLITAN TORONTO SCHOOL BOARD

45 York Mills Road, Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1B6
Tel. (416) 489-3332

MOVING? CALL TOLL FREE
1-800-268-9057
IN B.C. CALL 112-800-268-9057

FOR CATALOGUE, ORDER FORM AND MAPS
OF ALL CITY, COUNTY AND PROVINCIAL
LIBRARIES

Maclean's
New York Times Bestselling
Toronto Globe Bestselling

☐ OCTOBER 1985
☐ NOVEMBER 1985
☐ DECEMBER 1985
☐ JANUARY 1986
☐ FEBRUARY 1986
☐ MARCH 1986
☐ APRIL 1986
☐ MAY 1986
☐ JUNE 1986
☐ JULY 1986
☐ AUGUST 1986
☐ SEPTEMBER 1986
☐ OCTOBER 1986
☐ NOVEMBER 1986
☐ DECEMBER 1986
☐ JANUARY 1987
☐ FEBRUARY 1987
☐ MARCH 1987
☐ APRIL 1987
☐ MAY 1987
☐ JUNE 1987
☐ JULY 1987
☐ AUGUST 1987
☐ SEPTEMBER 1987
☐ OCTOBER 1987
☐ NOVEMBER 1987
☐ DECEMBER 1987
☐ JANUARY 1988
☐ FEBRUARY 1988
☐ MARCH 1988
☐ APRIL 1988
☐ MAY 1988
☐ JUNE 1988
☐ JULY 1988
☐ AUGUST 1988
☐ SEPTEMBER 1988
☐ OCTOBER 1988
☐ NOVEMBER 1988
☐ DECEMBER 1988
☐ JANUARY 1989
☐ FEBRUARY 1989
☐ MARCH 1989
☐ APRIL 1989
☐ MAY 1989
☐ JUNE 1989
☐ JULY 1989
☐ AUGUST 1989
☐ SEPTEMBER 1989
☐ OCTOBER 1989
☐ NOVEMBER 1989
☐ DECEMBER 1989
☐ JANUARY 1990
☐ FEBRUARY 1990
☐ MARCH 1990
☐ APRIL 1990
☐ MAY 1990
☐ JUNE 1990
☐ JULY 1990
☐ AUGUST 1990
☐ SEPTEMBER 1990
☐ OCTOBER 1990
☐ NOVEMBER 1990
☐ DECEMBER 1990
☐ JANUARY 1991
☐ FEBRUARY 1991
☐ MARCH 1991
☐ APRIL 1991
☐ MAY 1991
☐ JUNE 1991
☐ JULY 1991
☐ AUGUST 1991
☐ SEPTEMBER 1991
☐ OCTOBER 1991
☐ NOVEMBER 1991
☐ DECEMBER 1991
☐ JANUARY 1992
☐ FEBRUARY 1992
☐ MARCH 1992
☐ APRIL 1992
☐ MAY 1992
☐ JUNE 1992
☐ JULY 1992
☐ AUGUST 1992
☐ SEPTEMBER 1992
☐ OCTOBER 1992
☐ NOVEMBER 1992
☐ DECEMBER 1992
☐ JANUARY 1993
☐ FEBRUARY 1993
☐ MARCH 1993
☐ APRIL 1993
☐ MAY 1993
☐ JUNE 1993
☐ JULY 1993
☐ AUGUST 1993
☐ SEPTEMBER 1993
☐ OCTOBER 1993
☐ NOVEMBER 1993
☐ DECEMBER 1993
☐ JANUARY 1994
☐ FEBRUARY 1994
☐ MARCH 1994
☐ APRIL 1994
☐ MAY 1994
☐ JUNE 1994
☐ JULY 1994
☐ AUGUST 1994
☐ SEPTEMBER 1994
☐ OCTOBER 1994
☐ NOVEMBER 1994
☐ DECEMBER 1994
☐ JANUARY 1995
☐ FEBRUARY 1995
☐ MARCH 1995
☐ APRIL 1995
☐ MAY 1995
☐ JUNE 1995
☐ JULY 1995
☐ AUGUST 1995
☐ SEPTEMBER 1995
☐ OCTOBER 1995
☐ NOVEMBER 1995
☐ DECEMBER 1995
☐ JANUARY 1996
☐ FEBRUARY 1996
☐ MARCH 1996
☐ APRIL 1996
☐ MAY 1996
☐ JUNE 1996
☐ JULY 1996
☐ AUGUST 1996
☐ SEPTEMBER 1996
☐ OCTOBER 1996
☐ NOVEMBER 1996
☐ DECEMBER 1996
☐ JANUARY 1997
☐ FEBRUARY 1997
☐ MARCH 1997
☐ APRIL 1997
☐ MAY 1997
☐ JUNE 1997
☐ JULY 1997
☐ AUGUST 1997
☐ SEPTEMBER 1997
☐ OCTOBER 1997
☐ NOVEMBER 1997
☐ DECEMBER 1997
☐ JANUARY 1998
☐ FEBRUARY 1998
☐ MARCH 1998
☐ APRIL 1998
☐ MAY 1998
☐ JUNE 1998
☐ JULY 1998
☐ AUGUST 1998
☐ SEPTEMBER 1998
☐ OCTOBER 1998
☐ NOVEMBER 1998
☐ DECEMBER 1998
☐ JANUARY 1999
☐ FEBRUARY 1999
☐ MARCH 1999
☐ APRIL 1999
☐ MAY 1999
☐ JUNE 1999
☐ JULY 1999
☐ AUGUST 1999
☐ SEPTEMBER 1999
☐ OCTOBER 1999
☐ NOVEMBER 1999
☐ DECEMBER 1999
☐ JANUARY 2000
☐ FEBRUARY 2000
☐ MARCH 2000
☐ APRIL 2000
☐ MAY 2000
☐ JUNE 2000
☐ JULY 2000
☐ AUGUST 2000
☐ SEPTEMBER 2000
☐ OCTOBER 2000
☐ NOVEMBER 2000
☐ DECEMBER 2000
☐ JANUARY 2001
☐ FEBRUARY 2001
☐ MARCH 2001
☐ APRIL 2001
☐ MAY 2001
☐ JUNE 2001
☐ JULY 2001
☐ AUGUST 2001
☐ SEPTEMBER 2001
☐ OCTOBER 2001
☐ NOVEMBER 2001
☐ DECEMBER 2001
☐ JANUARY 2002
☐ FEBRUARY 2002
☐ MARCH 2002
☐ APRIL 2002
☐ MAY 2002
☐ JUNE 2002
☐ JULY 2002
☐ AUGUST 2002
☐ SEPTEMBER 2002
☐ OCTOBER 2002
☐ NOVEMBER 2002
☐ DECEMBER 2002
☐ JANUARY 2003
☐ FEBRUARY 2003
☐ MARCH 2003
☐ APRIL 2003
☐ MAY 2003
☐ JUNE 2003
☐ JULY 2003
☐ AUGUST 2003
☐ SEPTEMBER 2003
☐ OCTOBER 2003
☐ NOVEMBER 2003
☐ DECEMBER 2003
☐ JANUARY 2004
☐ FEBRUARY 2004
☐ MARCH 2004
☐ APRIL 2004
☐ MAY 2004
☐ JUNE 2004
☐ JULY 2004
☐ AUGUST 2004
☐ SEPTEMBER 2004
☐ OCTOBER 2004
☐ NOVEMBER 2004
☐ DECEMBER 2004
☐ JANUARY 2005
☐ FEBRUARY 2005
☐ MARCH 2005
☐ APRIL 2005
☐ MAY 2005
☐ JUNE 2005
☐ JULY 2005
☐ AUGUST 2005
☐ SEPTEMBER 2005
☐ OCTOBER 2005
☐ NOVEMBER 2005
☐ DECEMBER 2005
☐ JANUARY 2006
☐ FEBRUARY 2006
☐ MARCH 2006
☐ APRIL 2006
☐ MAY 2006
☐ JUNE 2006
☐ JULY 2006
☐ AUGUST 2006
☐ SEPTEMBER 2006
☐ OCTOBER 2006
☐ NOVEMBER 2006
☐ DECEMBER 2006
☐ JANUARY 2007
☐ FEBRUARY 2007
☐ MARCH 2007
☐ APRIL 2007
☐ MAY 2007
☐ JUNE 2007
☐ JULY 2007
☐ AUGUST 2007
☐ SEPTEMBER 2007
☐ OCTOBER 2007
☐ NOVEMBER 2007
☐ DECEMBER 2007
☐ JANUARY 2008
☐ FEBRUARY 2008
☐ MARCH 2008
☐ APRIL 2008
☐ MAY 2008
☐ JUNE 2008
☐ JULY 2008
☐ AUGUST 2008
☐ SEPTEMBER 2008
☐ OCTOBER 2008
☐ NOVEMBER 2008
☐ DECEMBER 2008
☐ JANUARY 2009
☐ FEBRUARY 2009
☐ MARCH 2009
☐ APRIL 2009
☐ MAY 2009
☐ JUNE 2009
☐ JULY 2009
☐ AUGUST 2009
☐ SEPTEMBER 2009
☐ OCTOBER 2009
☐ NOVEMBER 2009
☐ DECEMBER 2009
☐ JANUARY 2010
☐ FEBRUARY 2010
☐ MARCH 2010
☐ APRIL 2010
☐ MAY 2010
☐ JUNE 2010
☐ JULY 2010
☐ AUGUST 2010
☐ SEPTEMBER 2010
☐ OCTOBER 2010
☐ NOVEMBER 2010
☐ DECEMBER 2010
☐ JANUARY 2011
☐ FEBRUARY 2011
☐ MARCH 2011
☐ APRIL 2011
☐ MAY 2011
☐ JUNE 2011
☐ JULY 2011
☐ AUGUST 2011
☐ SEPTEMBER 2011
☐ OCTOBER 2011
☐ NOVEMBER 2011
☐ DECEMBER 2011
☐ JANUARY 2012
☐ FEBRUARY 2012
☐ MARCH 2012
☐ APRIL 2012
☐ MAY 2012
☐ JUNE 2012
☐ JULY 2012
☐ AUGUST 2012
☐ SEPTEMBER 2012
☐ OCTOBER 2012
☐ NOVEMBER 2012
☐ DECEMBER 2012
☐ JANUARY 2013
☐ FEBRUARY 2013
☐ MARCH 2013
☐ APRIL 2013
☐ MAY 2013
☐ JUNE 2013
☐ JULY 2013
☐ AUGUST 2013
☐ SEPTEMBER 2013
☐ OCTOBER 2013
☐ NOVEMBER 2013
☐ DECEMBER 2013
☐ JANUARY 2014
☐ FEBRUARY 2014
☐ MARCH 2014
☐ APRIL 2014
☐ MAY 2014
☐ JUNE 2014
☐ JULY 2014
☐ AUGUST 2014
☐ SEPTEMBER 2014
☐ OCTOBER 2014
☐ NOVEMBER 2014
☐ DECEMBER 2014
☐ JANUARY 2015
☐ FEBRUARY 2015
☐ MARCH 2015
☐ APRIL 2015
☐ MAY 2015
☐ JUNE 2015
☐ JULY 2015
☐ AUGUST 2015
☐ SEPTEMBER 2015
☐ OCTOBER 2015
☐ NOVEMBER 2015
☐ DECEMBER 2015
☐ JANUARY 2016
☐ FEBRUARY 2016
☐ MARCH 2016
☐ APRIL 2016
☐ MAY 2016
☐ JUNE 2016
☐ JULY 2016
☐ AUGUST 2016
☐ SEPTEMBER 2016
☐ OCTOBER 2016
☐ NOVEMBER 2016
☐ DECEMBER 2016
☐ JANUARY 2017
☐ FEBRUARY 2017
☐ MARCH 2017
☐ APRIL 2017
☐ MAY 2017
☐ JUNE 2017
☐ JULY 2017
☐ AUGUST 2017
☐ SEPTEMBER 2017
☐ OCTOBER 2017
☐ NOVEMBER 2017
☐ DECEMBER 2017
☐ JANUARY 2018
☐ FEBRUARY 2018
☐ MARCH 2018
☐ APRIL 2018
☐ MAY 2018
☐ JUNE 2018
☐ JULY 2018
☐ AUGUST 2018
☐ SEPTEMBER 2018
☐ OCTOBER 2018
☐ NOVEMBER 2018
☐ DECEMBER 2018
☐ JANUARY 2019
☐ FEBRUARY 2019
☐ MARCH 2019
☐ APRIL 2019
☐ MAY 2019
☐ JUNE 2019
☐ JULY 2019
☐ AUGUST 2019
☐ SEPTEMBER 2019
☐ OCTOBER 2019
☐ NOVEMBER 2019
☐ DECEMBER 2019
☐ JANUARY 2020
☐ FEBRUARY 2020
☐ MARCH 2020
☐ APRIL 2020
☐ MAY 2020
☐ JUNE 2020
☐ JULY 2020
☐ AUGUST 2020
☐ SEPTEMBER 2020
☐ OCTOBER 2020
☐ NOVEMBER 2020
☐ DECEMBER 2020
☐ JANUARY 2021
☐ FEBRUARY 2021
☐ MARCH 2021
☐ APRIL 2021
☐ MAY 2021
☐ JUNE 2021
☐ JULY 2021
☐ AUGUST 2021
☐ SEPTEMBER 2021
☐ OCTOBER 2021
☐ NOVEMBER 2021
☐ DECEMBER 2021
☐ JANUARY 2022
☐ FEBRUARY 2022
☐ MARCH 2022
☐ APRIL 2022
☐ MAY 2022
☐ JUNE 2022
☐ JULY 2022
☐ AUGUST 2022
☐ SEPTEMBER 2022
☐ OCTOBER 2022
☐ NOVEMBER 2022
☐ DECEMBER 2022
☐ JANUARY 2023
☐ FEBRUARY 2023
☐ MARCH 2023
☐ APRIL 2023
☐ MAY 2023
☐ JUNE 2023
☐ JULY 2023
☐ AUGUST 2023
☐ SEPTEMBER 2023
☐ OCTOBER 2023
☐ NOVEMBER 2023
☐ DECEMBER 2023
☐ JANUARY 2024
☐ FEBRUARY 2024
☐ MARCH 2024
☐ APRIL 2024
☐ MAY 2024
☐ JUNE 2024
☐ JULY 2024
☐ AUGUST 2024
☐ SEPTEMBER 2024
☐ OCTOBER 2024
☐ NOVEMBER 2024
☐ DECEMBER 2024
☐ JANUARY 2025
☐ FEBRUARY 2025
☐ MARCH 2025
☐ APRIL 2025
☐ MAY 2025
☐ JUNE 2025
☐ JULY 2025
☐ AUGUST 2025
☐ SEPTEMBER 2025
☐ OCTOBER 2025
☐ NOVEMBER 2025
☐ DECEMBER 2025
☐ JANUARY 2026
☐ FEBRUARY 2026
☐ MARCH 2026
☐ APRIL 2026
☐ MAY 2026
☐ JUNE 2026
☐ JULY 2026
☐ AUGUST 2026
☐ SEPTEMBER 2026
☐ OCTOBER 2026
☐ NOVEMBER 2026
☐ DECEMBER 2026
☐ JANUARY 2027
☐ FEBRUARY 2027
☐ MARCH 2027
☐ APRIL 2027
☐ MAY 2027
☐ JUNE 2027
☐ JULY 2027
☐ AUGUST 2027
☐ SEPTEMBER 2027
☐ OCTOBER 2027
☐ NOVEMBER 2027
☐ DECEMBER 2027
☐ JANUARY 2028
☐ FEBRUARY 2028
☐ MARCH 2028
☐ APRIL 2028
☐ MAY 2028
☐ JUNE 2028
☐ JULY 2028
☐ AUGUST 2028
☐ SEPTEMBER 2028
☐ OCTOBER 2028
☐ NOVEMBER 2028
☐ DECEMBER 2028
☐ JANUARY 2029
☐ FEBRUARY 2029
☐ MARCH 2029
☐ APRIL 2029
☐ MAY 2029
☐ JUNE 2029
☐ JULY 2029
☐ AUGUST 2029
☐ SEPTEMBER 2029
☐ OCTOBER 2029
☐ NOVEMBER 2029
☐ DECEMBER 2029
☐ JANUARY 2030
☐ FEBRUARY 2030
☐ MARCH 2030
☐ APRIL 2030
☐ MAY 2030
☐ JUNE 2030
☐ JULY 2030
☐ AUGUST 2030
☐ SEPTEMBER 2030
☐ OCTOBER 2030
☐ NOVEMBER 2030
☐ DECEMBER 2030
☐ JANUARY 2031
☐ FEBRUARY 2031
☐ MARCH 2031
☐ APRIL 2031
☐ MAY 2031
☐ JUNE 2031
☐ JULY 2031
☐ AUGUST 2031
☐ SEPTEMBER 2031
☐ OCTOBER 2031
☐ NOVEMBER 2031
☐ DECEMBER 2031
☐ JANUARY 2032
☐ FEBRUARY 2032
☐ MARCH 2032
☐ APRIL 2032
☐ MAY 2032
☐ JUNE 2032
☐ JULY 2032
☐ AUGUST 2032
☐ SEPTEMBER 2032
☐ OCTOBER 2032
☐ NOVEMBER 2032
☐ DECEMBER 2032
☐ JANUARY 2033
☐ FEBRUARY 2033
☐ MARCH 2033
☐ APRIL 2033
☐ MAY 2033
☐ JUNE 2033
☐ JULY 2033
☐ AUGUST 2033
☐ SEPTEMBER 2033
☐ OCTOBER 2033
☐ NOVEMBER 2033
☐ DECEMBER 2033
☐ JANUARY 2034
☐ FEBRUARY 2034
☐ MARCH 2034
☐ APRIL 2034
☐ MAY 2034
☐ JUNE 2034
☐ JULY 2034
☐ AUGUST 2034
☐ SEPTEMBER 2034
☐ OCTOBER 2034
☐ NOVEMBER 2034
☐ DECEMBER 2034
☐ JANUARY 20

The 'genius' babies

Several times a week three-year-old Doreen Blake inserts a floppy disc into his Commodore 64 computer and studies educational programs designed for children twice his age. The Los Angeles boy is one of 17 children (three are Canadian) born with the assistance of the Reproductive for General

Choice. The controversial Reprodica, Calif., sperm bank claims that it increases the chances of producing brighter children by artificially inseminating women with sperm from Nobel laureates and other intellectually high-achieving men. Retired physicist Robert Graham founded the nonprofit opera-

tion in 1979 as an experiment in eugenics—to improve the human race by distributing what he claimed was genetically "superior" sperm. Now several of the children, including Doreen, are old enough to enable child psychologists to study the results, and Graham says that testing has revealed there is to be unusually alert and precocious. Added Doreen's mother, Los Angeles psychologist Alton Blake, 42: "I would like Doreen to help the world."

Still, the full validity of Graham's experiment has not been established. Other academics dispute his basic premise: that from 60 to 80 per cent of intelligence is innate. Instead, they say that environment plays a far greater role in nurturing mental capacity. The sperm bank's criteria for selecting participants in its free service is also debated: women who are married and demonstrate above-average intelligence are strongly preferred, while sperm donors are chosen mainly from among high achievers in the sciences because Graham says that those accomplishments are easily measured. Said Dr. David Rauschbalt, a geneticist at Montreal Children's Hospital: "The whole concept is ludicrous. Those donors may simply be hard workers."

Meanwhile, the sperm bank has also been touched by several controversies. After a Swedish, Arlis, woman gave birth to the first General Choice baby, Victoria Kowalski, in April, 1982, it was discovered that she was a convicted child abuser. As well, some Reproductive staff claimed that Alton Blake's ownership of the bank had not been made known to them. Then, in November, 1983, the Oakland Feminist Women's Health Center, another California sperm bank, launched a \$500,000 suit against General Choice when one of its employees told *Market News* magazine that if clients wanted "delicious" sperm and babies they should "go to Oakland." The trial is expected to begin next year.

The success of Graham's clinic will depend largely on the performance of its progeny—including the blond-haired, grime-eyed Doreen. The records show him to be the offspring of donor No. 58, a Northern European computer scientist and award-winning classical pianist.

But because parents have provided their babies with enriched learning programs and stimulating toys, it is difficult to isolate the effects of their allegedly superior genes. For her part, Alton Blake says that she is delighted with both the process and the child. Indeed, she is considering becoming pregnant again soon and has acquired more vials of frozen sperm No. 28—which she keeps ready in her home for self-injection.

—ANN WALSHLEY

WHEN IT COMES TO A STORE, YOU DO JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS COVER.



The outside of your store says a lot.

It can say good things to entire customers to come in. Or it can put an early-repelled threat. (Look at the "barren" and "bald" deliveries of Cosmopolitan Florists above.) That's why your storefront signage is very important.

It's up there 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It's there to identify you, to attract attention and to create an image.

That's a tall order, and that's why our need signage experts who can help you. Call Neon Products Ltd. We'll show you our work.

Because when it comes to a sign company, we believe you should judge it by its actions. Please consult the yellow pages for our number.

NEON PRODUCTS LTD.

We'd like to sign you up.

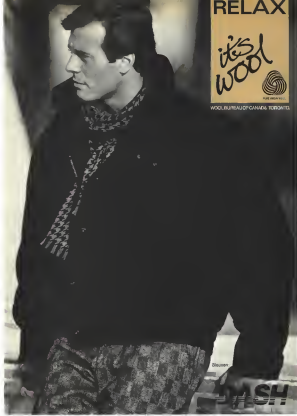


RELAX

it's
wool



WOOL BUREAU OF CANADA, TORONTO



Discover

ASH

CP Hotels K



CP Hotels' instant plaque.
And the American Express® Card.

Two symbols that signify more than just character and prestige. They also represent a commitment to confidence in business and consumerism — world-wide.

Both CP Bloch and American Express have spent years establishing a reputation for quality, professionalism, and solid value. As a result, they're two symbols travelers have come to know and to trust. And rely on.

CP Hotels. And American Express.
When people ask, "What's in a name?" We believe
the answer to be — Everything.
Make an American Express Assured Reservation¹
at any CP Hotel. And rest assured, it's the
reservation that keeps the name hours you do.
Call your travel agent. Or CP Hotels 1-800-388-9441.
Ontario and Quebec: 1-800-388-9430.
Toronto: 360-1450.

Stay with breads in CP Hands in Raffi Culture, Edmore
Haines, Late Linda, Mabel, Mopple, Mopple, Mopple, Mopple
Gather, St. Andrew, Theater Day, Tosses, Star, Kitten,
Kitten, Kitten, Kitten, Kitten, Kitten, Kitten, and Kitten

Don Reynolds, 64, is the King of Yodeling. His musical talents first won him the title of World Champion Yodeler at the 1958 Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver. In 1956 he set the record (since broken) for the world's longest yodel—using the tongue and throat to rapidly produce natural and falsetto tones—seven hours and 39 minutes. And last year he thrilled his way through the fastest yodel ever recorded—five tones in 1.9 seconds. Said Reynolds, who lives with his wife and three sons in Brampton, Ont.: "I always believed that you should endeavor to be the best. Although I'm assured I'm the best yodeler in the world, I still feel Reynolds determined to maintain his status as yodeler's crown."

A self-taught prodigy from his teen years, the Winnipeg-born Reynolds became a fast-forged overachiever while he was stationed in Alaska with the Canadian Armed Forces during the Second World War. "My commanding officer asked me to be part of a country-and-western band," recalled Reynolds. "I spent the war entertaining the troops." When the war ended, the guitar will travel, and set off to illuminate the world. "I did everything from performing in nightclubs in Sydney, Australia, to recording in Gene Autry's studio in Hollywood to touring rock'n'roll with the Beatles in 1965." He said, "I even sang the lead in a Dublin production of *Davy Crockett*." The overachiever's special brand of singing and down-home guitar picking was welcomed in the U.S. by the likes of the Blue Plumes in Alaska, Fiji and Spain; in Canada he built a reputation through appearances in the 1950s and 1960s on such programs as *Don Messer's Jubilee* and *The Tommy Hunter Show* and through a series of records which he recorded, like *Close Shave* and *My Heart*.

Reynolds will not discuss the accident he suffered during a dense fog in Brampton last fall that he clearly damaged the once-robust entertainer's health. Still, Reynolds says returning to his yodeling career is "the blood transfusion" he needs to recover. This fall he will release a new album, entitled *Cob 46*, and is negotiating upcoming TV appearances. "I loved those times in my past," he told *Rolling Stone* as he demonstrated his technique. "There is no reason why I cannot bring them back."

—EDITH A. MCKEAY, an Examiner

solid rubber foot
plug with ultra-high
abrasion resistant
polyurethane
insert

Database ref. code
reduces queries and
works with the
database in a unique
convenient system.

Softer and lighter rubber in the same areas offers added cushioning and reduced weight.

Fluently administered amount
for extra alcohol by
the limited

Special six-packs
help the floor fit
easily and
provide excellent
traction.



Introducing the Brooks® TriStar

The most impressive collection of high performance features ever designed into one training shoe.

TELECY. MOTION CONTROL.

The proven Brooks Diagonal Rollbar™ combined with a radically extended heavy duty heel counter, gives your foot only the motion control it needs. Never more. Never less. Your foot works naturally with the Triflex.

THEORY: STABILITY

Trilog's unique tri-density compression model EVA media is most

At last! The patented hood keeps the marinated steaks within the Diapered (in)flam[®] griddle, so you can eat 'em and not see 'em.

The outside raised areas with the sand will allow the down-sand deficiencies for greater cushioning effect, while reducing overall weight.



stable than conventional EVA and adds an integral heelcup for additional rear-foot control.

Up front, a softer EVA under and forward of the metatarsals helps align the foot for a more efficient toe-off.

THEORY: CUSHIONING

Triology introduces a new dimension to a stable, motion control shoe: cushioning. By cutting out the center section of the outsole, weight is naturally reduced.

Most important, unlike conventional shoes whose midsoles compress readily, Trilogy's midsole deflects downward into the opening at heelstrike, thus providing an extra element of

Trilogy



TECHNOLOGY THE SYSTEM

The real beauty of the Thology is the way that each part, each feature works together to produce just one thing: better running performance.

The Brooks Trilogy for men and women. Upgrade your training program. Get into a pair wherever the best athletic footwear is sold.



Most researchers agree the current is

COLUMN

[illegible]

The AT&T UNIX PC Model T300 is destined to set a new standard for business computers.

What went awry? The operative word is "and." Extraordinary power and/or great and/or great personal communications capabilities and success.

No other PC offers as much as ours.

POWER

UNIX System V is the key to the power of the AT&T UNIX PC. It lets you process a lot more data, a lot faster. 512K RAM can be expanded to 2MB with expansion cards. And the AT&T UNIX PC will store up to 20 megabytes of data.

EASE

The **STATVIEW** PC is simple to use even for complex tasks. With an enlarged keyboard, three-button mouse and 'help' function, a novice can master it in hours.

And the User Interface, an electronic office manager, works the way you work: using the words you use, clipped, the cabinet, telephone, workstation. It's as easy as apple pie -- or the Apple Macintosh.

COMMUNICATIONS

The AT&T UNIK PC integrates voice and data communications, letting you handle interruptions without effort, send data over phone lines with the built-in modem, and enjoy a host of other phone-oriented features such as speed calling, call history call timer and call rates. After all, who knows better how to put phones and computers together than AT&T.

FUTURE

How you run your business tomorrow will be affected by company choices made today.

The AT&T UNIX PC. So wonder we call it, THE COMPUTER WITH THE FUTURE BUILT IN.

PUBLISHED BY

For more information, call 1-800-367-7451.
Or write AT&T Canada, 1500 Don Mills Road, Toronto,
Ontario M3B 3K4.

[illegible]

Source: *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000, 283: 2623-2626.

SOFTWARE

For financial spreadsheets, business graphics, and word processing you can run such applications as Multiplan® from 123® and Microsoft Word®. And the Multi-user XT/AT Business Accounting System handles a host of more advanced business functions.



AT&T
The right choice

A simple case of moral hypocrisy

By Barbara Amiel

In the past few weeks our media have focused on South Africa. The apartheid of South Africa is evil and its horrific racism has been well documented.

But after all these facts and incantations, the picture is still incomplete. What is missing is all accounts of the South African crisis proceed from one fundamental thought: any expression of abhorrence against apartheid because meaningless and hypocritical unless it is accompanied both in words and in actions by an equal abhorrence for all other expressions of the denial of basic human freedom and dignity.

Yet the doublestandard has been almost totally absent in the past 20 years in Western politics. We continue behaving both in our pronouncements and in our actions as though the only form of violence against human rights that upset us is that which is practised in South Africa. As Prof George B. N. Ayittey, a native of Ghana and now an assistant economics professor at Haverford University in Pennsylvania, asks playfully in a recent article in the *Wall Street Journal*: "There are 16 million oppressed blacks in South Africa. But some 400 million people live in black Africa, a majority under desperate and

The question and its answer are absolutely vital to an understanding of both contemporary history and the specific problems in South Africa. Whether it is Ontario Premier David Peterson's burning South African liquor and win from the shelves of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, or Prime John Evans

protesting the indignation of apartheid their horror about South African oppression rings false when they cheerfully turn a blind eye to equally frightful oppression elsewhere.

The Pope was recently most forthright in his condemnation of South Africa as apartheid. But instead of focusing on the serious problems of civil liberties and political oppression in the seven black African countries that he recently visited, His Holiness seemed to emphasize the mysteries of female divination and not even Cameroon, Nigeria.

instance, one of the countries he visited is a one-party state where the per capita income is less than \$1,000 a year, even while the country is said to be the world's sixth-largest importer of champagne. In the country where freedom of speech, assembly and unconstrained

are tightly controlled, where prisoners of conscience are detained without trial, the Pope talked about birth control?

This trial views about independent Muck Africa prove almost universal. Why are there no demonstrations outside the Ugandan and Manabugan embassies, which represent countries where political prisoners are routinely and torture is approved? Why are Gloria Steinem or the Kennedy clan never found denouncing the persecution in the Malabete tribe by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe? The answer must be that it is not appropriate for them to show that United States is a craven country, and that it is so ineffective in their outrage. David Peterson, Gloria Steinem or at most be upset over something else.

It is not even that the scope of South Africa's offences against human dignity are greater than anywhere else: blacks in South Africa are restricted in their

'Not only have we offered no constructive help to South Africa, we have gone further and been destructive'

movements by passbook laws. Yet blacks in most African nations are just as restricted in their movements by curfew laws and roadblocks. The vote in most black African countries is a joke because many black leaders have declared themselves president for life or have forbidden opposition.

What sparks most official protesters against South Africa is that it is the white tribe—our tribe as it were—that is oppressing the black tribe. The oppression itself is less important than who is doing it: to be born By condemning the white tribes of South Africa and Rhodesia—which is now Zimbabwe—we seem to hope that those of us white skin might be spared any moral consequences or connection with what is happening there. In fact, we do have a great deal to answer for—but not what is conventionally assumed.

The South Africans are to be blamed for not heeding the warning signs and dismantling apartheid long ago. But it is equally true that we in the West have done nothing to help them. Not only have we offered no constructive help, we have gone further and been destructive.

Rather than assure South Africans—and Rhodesians—that if they introduced freedom and democracy we would help defend their regimes against anti-democratic forces, we told them precisely the opposite. In 1977 our own Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau let it be known that in the event of chaos or catastrophe in Rhodesia, he would not even offer refuge to whites in Canada, but alone amongst

The Western world has strongly refused to consider the consequences of dismantling apartheid All around South Africa, as the Western nations seem not to care for their black peoples, a wave of political turbulence, violence and economic chaos has been left behind. So the question is a legitimate one to ask—and to answer. For it is clear, particularly after the events in South Africa, that we have to take into account the possibility of not only political disfranchisement but the possibility of ethnic wars if the Western world had given as farthing about freedom and liberty. It would have made a concerted effort to assure the South Africans that the Western world stood firm to protect democracy and human rights. It would have taken one of the left or right, black or white—returners for implementing universal enfranchisement.

[illegible]

We have truly reduced the complex problems of South Africa to black and white simplicities—with the addition of a bright yellow streak of fear that we might have to back up our high morality with genuine actions. Isn't it time we held the platitudes and stopped passing the buck?



Mulroney at a crossroads

In downtown Vancouver's affluent hotel district, British Columbia's faltering economy and its 14-per-cent unemployment rate seem part of another, less fortunate world. From inside the Hotel Vancouver—where Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his inner cabinet were cloistered for three days last week—guests can view evidence of local prosperity in the Bank of British Columbia's office tower under construction across the street. But that sunny Mulroney—convinced by his steady decline in the public opinion polls—undertook a series of carefully orchestrated gestures designed to erase perceptions that his government may be drifting without direction into its second year in power.

On the way to Vancouver, Mulroney also sought to dispel an aura of estrangement that appears to cling to his government. At the same time, members of his cabinet, some of whom he shifted to new positions last week, flew west on commercial flights rather than in costly government planes. Mulroney himself flew first class to Vancouver by CP Air from Toronto—the return fare is \$1,898, but the Prime Minister has a pass—enriching his banking union Air Canada to avoid crashing picket lines thrown up by striking flight attendants.

Earlier, Mulroney ended a month's working vacation at his official summer residence outside Ottawa last, after months of excuses, shifted the alignment of nine primarily junior ministers. He added a 40th minister—Stewart McMillan, the freshman MP from Halifax as supply and services minister. That moved the cabinet to its original size before the February resignation of Nova Scotia's Robert Coates as defence minister. Coates resigned following disclosures that he had gone to a West German bar featuring strip-tease dancers during a NATO business dinner. Mulroney also increased the cabinet's powerful Priorities and Planning Committee by two members to 16. Then he dismissed the inner cabinet meeting in Vancouver—his first visit to the province as Prime Minister.

As the nation began, signals of the tough decisions facing the government swiftly emerged from other parts of the country. In Ottawa, a parliamentary committee acknowledged that it is divided in its approach to proposals for an official Canadian role in the U.S. "Star Wars" defence initiative and for free



Mulroney at Expo 86 site, oversees cabinet changes, missions and new guidelines

trade with the United States (page 35) And in St. John's proposals for a free trade pact provoked heated debate among Canada's 10 premiers (page 132).

After two days of cabinet meetings—and visits by some of Mulroney's ministers to peeling B.C. communities—the Prime Minister made the major statements of his trip. For one thing, he responded to charges of patronage that have been levelled at the govern-

ment since it took office last Sept. 13. Mulroney said that starting this fall all-party parliamentary committees will be allowed for the first time to review the qualifications of political appointees. The Prime Minister added that the committees would also be permitted to review the senior civil service appointments announced by the Prime Minister's Office last month as well as some of the more than 1,000 federal

appointments in the past 11 months. But none of the review committees will have the power to veto an appointment—which Mulroney acknowledged may make the exercise "a waste of time." As well, the Prime Minister pledged that he will soon present cabinet ministers and federal employees with amplified codes of interest guidelines designed to prohibit favoritism toward their families in awarding government contracts. That undertaking followed a series of advice that critics denounced as apocryphal. In June, Justice Minister

meets on the subject that was tabled in June.

At the same time, attention was distracted from the cabinet session by a disclosure that as two senior flight, to Toronto and to Mulroney's home town of St. Catharines, Que., an empty government jet landed the Prime Minister's plane as a backup. Mulroney's staff blamed the defence department, which operates the plane, for misinterpreting instructions and added that the practice had been stopped. Then, the Ottawa Citizen reported that, on the basis of in-



Mulroney and wife, Shirley, appears that may be "a waste of time"

John Crobie since under fire when the latter's office in two lawyer sons' work in St. John's were given legal work by the latter's office. Then, last week the Toronto Globe and Mail reported that a letter from Crobie's office in the same month suggested that the St. John's office of the Federal Business Development Bank should work to the same firm—an allegation that Crobie dismissed as "gaffery."

Earlier that year the parliamentary opposition charged suspicion in the award of federal contracts to a brother of External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and a brother-in-law of Finance Minister Michael Wilson. Mulroney said that he had delayed introducing his delayed reforms in the area of patronage in order to give the cabinet time to study as all-party parliamentary com-

mittees under the federal Access to Information Act, Mulroney's ministers appeared to have spent more than \$3 million during their first six months in government to reform and redevelop their offices.

Earlier in the week Mulroney made largely cosmetic changes in his cabinet. After the changes, there were more than

three new jobs by Gordon Jensen, Mulroney explained to reporters that in reviewing his ministers' performances he had decided that "no one merited dismissal." But the two ministers who clearly had the most difficulty earned the most favourable reviews. Former environment minister Suzanne Blais-Greener was reduced to rank to minister of state for sport after her absence style and her insistence on putting coat-cleaning

above environmental issues tarnished her public image. Thomas McMillan, the former minister of tourism whose brother Charles is a senior Mulroney adviser, was asked to take over the environment portfolio. Oliver MacLean, who was severely criticised as federal solicitor general for meeting privately with New Brunswick premier Richard Hatfield before the premier was charged with manslaughter last October, was shifted to revenue portfolio. To replace the blow for MacKay—who temporarily vacated his Nova Scotia riding in 1983 to give Mulroney a hybridized entry into parliament—the Prime Minister elevated his friend to the cabinet's Priorities and Planning Committee.

In a straight switch of portfolios, Pierre Bessy was rewarded for turning around the troubled revenue department by getting MacKay's old job as solicitor general, becoming one of the few newcomers ever to have held the post. Mulroney's approval was also evident when Consumer Affairs Minister Michel Chénier assumed Bessy's former responsibility for Canada Post and was added to the fourth Quebec minister in the new cabinet. Another Quebec minister, Daniel Boivin, was promoted to secretary of state from the junior ministry of state for transport. In a shift that appeared to indicate Mulroney's policy priorities in the months ahead, Albert's's Harvie Andre moved from the supply and services portfolio to associate defence minister—a transfer aimed at easing the burden on Erik Meillon. On the weekend, Mulroney flew to St. Catharines, Que., to attend a meeting of Tory MPs from the province. There, he named Public Works Minister Roch LaBelle to be his chief political strategist in the province.

With the approach of the first anniversary of Mulroney's Sept. 4 election victory and the post-vacation resumption of Parliament on Sept. 18, the Prime Minister seemed preoccupied with defending in records. Faced with a Gallup poll last month that showed national support for the Conservatives down to 49 per cent from a post-election high of 80 per cent last October, Mulroney reportedly told reporters that he had made "significant progress" on his five highest priorities—economic renewal and national reconciliation. Still, when he was confronted with complaints about Ottawa's approach to policy and finances from the premiers, Mulroney was less than conciliatory. "If people expect us to always have the big cheque available, then obviously we can't," he declared. "We have our own financial problems and any responsible person, including a Canadian premier, knows that."

—KEN MCGILLIVRAY in Vancouver and JILLARY McKEON in Ottawa

McKay, following the blow



A new race to lead Ontario's Tories

Last January Frank Miller narrowly won the leadership of the Conservative party and succeeded William Davis as premier of Ontario. But the new leader's political debut began almost at once. On May 5 Miller led his party to a disastrous election defeat that ended 42 years of uninterrupted Tory rule in Ontario and brought David Peterson's Liberals to office as a minority government. After that, Miller, 58, carried on as Tory chief, while, despite Peterson's ties to the party with his leadership. Then, last month he toured the province to test grassroots party feelings and he soon faced a painful realization: his leadership had badly divided the party and he did not have enough support to heal the divisions. With that, Miller announced last week in Toronto that he would be foolish to try to hang on and that he will step down after the party chooses a new leader at a convention this fall.

Miller's announcement set in motion preparations for a new leadership race. That campaign is expected to pit Larry Grossman, the aggressive former provincial treasurer who lost out to Miller by just 77 votes at the party convention last January, against former municipal affairs minister Dennis Timbrell, who finished third. Other possible contenders included former education minister Betty Stephenson and federal Indian Affairs Minister David Crombie, the former mayor of Toronto who appears to be disappointed with his role in Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's cabinet.

At the same time, Peterson, whose minority Liberal administration is dependent on New Democratic Party support, said that he will not call a snap election in an attempt to capitalize on Tory disorganization and with enough seats for a majority government (candidates in the 50- and 51-seat legislatures: Liberals 45, New Democrats 20, Conservatives 52). Under a pact between Peterson and New Democrat Leader Bob Rae in May, the Liberals agreed, in return for their support, not to call an election for at least two years. Said Peterson: "We're not about to pull any tricks."

The second leadership race within a year further deepened the financially strapped Tories (the party is \$4.5 million in debt). But party leaders still see it as an opportunity to bridge the divisions between the party's left and right wings. During last winter's leadership campaign, Grossman's supporters revealed the results of a statistical study showing that in an increasingly industrial, urbanized and ethnically mixed Ontario, the Conservatives could no

longer rely on their traditional rural and small-town power base.

Miller's experience appeared to support that contention. A former automobile dealer and lodge operator from Ontario's Muskoka resort region, Miller

owned Toronto-oriented political organizations that supported them through his 14 years in office. That action alienated a key sector of the party. With his defeat, Miller's opponents began quietly campaigning for his resignation. As



Miller and wife Ann: "There was never a trace. The divisions just accelerated."

was known for his right-wing views and loud phallic jargon. He struggled to adopt a moderate image, but he made the key election campaign mistake of breaking aside the Big Blue Machine—the symbol in the 50- and 51-seat legislatures.

Grossman ready for the leadership race



Miller told *Maclean's* last week. "The thing that disappoints me most is that there was never a real trace. The divisions just accelerated."

For his part, Peterson made it clear that he intends to stick with plans for a re-election of the legislature on Oct. 15. At that session his government is expected to bring in legislation to ban extra-billing by doctors and follow through with controversial moves to return public funding to Roman Catholic high schools. At the same time, the Tories were determined not to make the same mistakes as last time at the leadership convention (that is expected to be called for October or November). Noted Philip Andrews, a Tory member of the legislature from Ontario's southern Dutch-growing region: "The last time it was like a shotgun going together to shoot a new president. This time there will be public scrutiny concerning the issue."

—SHERI ALKENHEAD with Ann Macdonald



It's a precision ruler, a "pop-up" clock, and a powerful calculator ALL IN ONE!

Get this amazing new Ruler/Clock/Calculator FREE with Maclean's at 57% off!

NOW you can have all the answers at your fingertips! Subscribe to *Maclean's*, Canada's Weekly News-magazine, for informative reading at a 57% Savings and get this sleek Ruler/Clock/Calculator — your timely space-age helper — absolutely FREE!

As a regular subscriber, you'll get clear, concise coverage of all the news — from across Canada, from around the world, and from the worlds of business, politics, entertainment, sports, science, and much more. News that affects you — written from a uniquely Canadian viewpoint, as only *Maclean's* can!

And right now you can subscribe to *Maclean's* at 57% off . . . and get one of the most versatile and attractive bonus gifts we've ever offered!

Our amazing new custom-made Ruler/Clock/Calculator is a "must" for home, school, or office. Use the

Use the 12-inch (31-cm.) ruler when you need a quick measurement. And switch from metric to Imperial, and vice versa, with the handy metric conversion table.

A perfect gift for all occasions! Built to last, with one-year warranty and state-of-the-art circuitry, this precision three-in-one instrument is indispensable for homeowners, students, business people, professionals of all kinds!

Best of all, it's yours free with your paid subscription to *Maclean's*! So don't delay. Simply fill in and mail the coupon today!

FREE RULER/CLOCK/CALCULATOR with Maclean's at 57% off!

☐ \$1 more only \$29. Add one year and send Ruler/Clock/Calculator when I pay.

☐ PRIORITY SERVICE! I receive \$79. Send my money! Ruler/Clock/Calculator when I pay.

Mr. _____ First Name _____ Last Name _____

Address _____ City _____ Province _____

Post Code _____ Zip _____

☐ LONGER TERM SAVINGS! I want only \$29. Add one year and send Ruler/Clock/Calculator when I pay.

☐ PRIORITY SERVICE! I receive \$79. Send my money! Ruler/Clock/Calculator when I pay.

SEND NO MONEY NOW! We'll bill you later. No cash or credit card required.

Trading in disagreement

When the leaders of Canada's 10 provinces gathered in St. John's, Nfld., last week for their annual meeting, they clearly wanted to form a common front. That would have enabled them to speak with a single voice at the federal-provincial first ministers' meeting on the economy in Halifax this fall. Instead, the two-day conference ended with the premiers divided by what they said is the most critical economic issue now facing the nation: the possibility of a free trade pact with the United States. Nine of the premiers—including two who will shortly leave politics—supported the

national aspirations. Noted Quebec Premier René Lévesque, who will retire as Parti Québécois leader this fall: "The best honeymoon doesn't last a year."

For his part, Manitoba's New Democratic Party Premier Howard Pawley declared that he had been disappointed by the Mulroney government. "There have been too many steps in the wrong direction," he said. Then, Pawley denounced Ottawa's plan to reduce transfer and equalization payments to the provinces while asking them to take on added responsibilities in such fields as justice and education. He added that



Lougheed, weighing the possibility of losing Canadian sovereignty



personal, but the remaining premier strongly opposed it. The session was Ontario Liberal Premier David Peterson, who was attending his first national conference since taking power in June—and whose province by itself accounts for nearly half of the trade between Canada and the United States.

At the same time, the premiers managed to achieve unanimity on a number of policies which they want Ottawa to implement. The loss of the computer that disrupted free trade sessions at the Port William Ballroom of St. John's Hotel Newfoundland never matched the acerbic "fed-bashing" that has characterized many premiers' meetings. But there were indications that the performance of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative government in its first year has not entirely met provin-

cial approach is the "most serious of cooperation." The other premiers, who with the exception of British Columbia's Social Credit premier, William Bennett, are all Conservatives, were more reserved. But in a commentary issued at the end of the two-day conference, they charged that "attempts to shift the federal deficit onto the backs of the people will not help."

On free trade, the majority of the premiers appeared ready to encourage talks between Ottawa and Washington in order to initiate transborder trade from protectionist pressures in the United States. But Peterson argued that under a free trade arrangement Canadians might lose more than they would gain. "Canadian political and cultural sovereignty are at stake," asserted Peterson. "I don't think we know what all the consequences are." While some On-

tario manufacturers fear that increased competition from U.S. producers could drive smaller Canadian firms out of business, Peterson concentrated his attack on the threat to Canada's political independence. He said that a free trade pact might limit the freedom of Canadian governments to use incentives to encourage new investment.

Alberta's Peter Lougheed sharply attacked the Ottawa position. Lougheed, who will resign after June 1988, said that a free trade pact might limit the freedom of Canadian governments to use incentives to encourage new investment. Lougheed, who will resign after June 1988, said that a free trade pact might limit the freedom of Canadian governments to use incentives to encourage new investment.

In other business, the premiers asked Ottawa to begin a comprehensive overhaul of the country's tax system, to make it "fairer and less complex." They also urged the Mulroney government to instruct the Bank of Canada to pay less attention in the future to the Canadian dollar's performance in comparison to the U.S. dollar and to concentrate on high value in relation to some other international currencies. As well, the premiers criticized federal Employment Minister Peter MacDonald for announcing in June that \$1 billion would be spent on job-creation and job-retaining with-out adequately consulting the provinces, and expressed fears that federal deregulation of transportation services might leave some remote parts of the country poorly served.

Looking ahead to the Halifax federal-provincial meeting, the leaders of two have-not provinces, New Brunswick's Richard Hatfield and Prince Edward Island's James Lewis, managed to convince the conference to ask Mulroney to put regional development near the top of the agenda. For their part, the western premiers, led by Saskatchewan's Grant Devine, insisted that an issue of critical importance to their region be included at the heart of crucial information that should be obtained by the government before a decision is made.

For their part, opposition committee members accused the Tory majority of obstructing their responsibilities. They added that the government already has the confidential information on Star Wars that it needs. That data, they said,

—CHERRY WOOD in St. John's

Divisions on free trade and Star Wars

In the near future a United States Air Force jet fighter will fly to the edge of outer space and fire a special weapon designed to destroy an aging U.S. satellite. With that announcement last week, Washington raised concerns about an expansion of the arms race into outer space. And the Privy Council made the revelation just as debate in Canada over participation in President Ronald Reagan's proposed space-based "Star Wars" defence plan reached a climax. An all-party parliamentary committee tabled a report last week that was divided and indecisive. While eight of the 13 conservative members recommended that Canada say no to Star Wars, the other five were less categorical.

The committee was formed in June after External Affairs Minister Joe Clark issued a government discussion paper on Canada's foreign relations that outlined two key decisions facing Brian Mulroney's government—Star Wars and the possibility of a free trade pact with the United States. When the opposition demanded parliamentary consideration of both issues, Clark agreed to a study by the committee, which visited seven cities during the summer weeks of hearings across the country.

The committee members listened to series of emotional attacks on Star Wars, as well as some reasoned arguments in favor of the program. But when it made its report last week, the committee's deep divisions over the space defense plan were clear. Committee chairman Thomas Black, a Conservative MP from Ontario, said he supported the majority view of "an interim say" to Star Wars, accused Liberal and New Democratic Party members of having made up their minds before the hearings began. The five Liberals and two New Democrats on the committee—along with pro-space British Columbia Conservative Patrick O'Brien—recommended that Canada should not get involved in any aspect of Star Wars. The six sitting says Tory committee members said that the federal government should delay its decision until more information is available on the weapons plan, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Said Black: "We lack a lot of crucial information that should be obtained by the government before a decision is made."

For their part, opposition committee members accused the Tory majority of obstructing their responsibilities. They added that the government already has the confidential information on Star Wars that it needs. That data, they said,



Black (right) and committee members at Ottawa press conference; SDI map divisions

had been obtained by Arthur Kroeger, the senior civil servant assigned earlier this year to clarify the brochure that was issued to aides of the United States Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger. "Most Canadians wanted the government to take a strong stand against SDI," said Liberal critic Lloyd Axworthy, who noted that when committee members asked Kroeger to clarify, the government said he was not able to appear. For his part, Prime Minister Mulroney told reporters in Vancouver that if the committee could not reach a decision, he would do so, possibly before Parliament resumes on Sept. 9.

The committee's views on free trade were slightly more cohesive. It recommended that Canada move quickly to improve relations with all the trading partners. But the committee added that Ottawa should first seek to remove existing irritants in cross-border trade and only then move on to seek a wider liberalization of trade with the United States. At the same time, the committee said that it supports bilateral trade arrangements the federal government should ac-

clude such sensitive areas as the communications industry or economic sectors in which Canadian cultural or social policies have special applications. "The Star Wars issue," Mulroney and his advisers may decide to make use of a compromise course suggested last week by the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament. The partially government-funded organization said in a report that the Mulroney government should continue its current course of allowing Canadian companies to put in bids on research contracts for U.S. government defense programs, but without any federal support for the project. What is more, the report claimed that the economic benefits and job-creation potential of Canadian participation in Star Wars research had been greatly exaggerated. Said John Lamb, executive director of the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament: "Keep your options open." And he added, "Don't do anything to restrict the commercial latitude but don't acquire a stake in the program."



Black: controversial

—HELENE MACKENZIE in Ottawa

A decision on the dome



Mayor Art Eggleton, p.m.

After years of arguing over proposals to cover a block-wide span of railway tracks across downtown Toronto with a huge office and apartment complex and a retractable-dome sports stadium—city council finally approved the \$2-billion project by a vote of 12 to 9, but dissenting politicians last week considered, according to the Toronto Municipal Board, The 199-year construction project on 280 acres largely owned by Canada's two major railways was

scheduled to start next spring with the \$150-million, 60,000-sq-ft stadium, which by 1998 would be home to the Blue Jays American League baseball team and the Argonauts of the Canadian Football League. While a private plot by Donair Research Ltd. reportedly indicated that 75 per cent of city residents approve of the development, opponents contend that the proposed ratio of office to housing space is too heavy, weighing kind and commercial occupancy and will leave no room for a new connector expressway cutting through the city.

Slipping arctic oil

After 17 years of petroleum exploration in the islands of Canada's eastern Arctic, Calgary-based Panarctic Oils Ltd. estimates that it has proven crude oil reserves of more than 250 million barrels in the region and far larger reserves of natural gas. It may be years before arctic gas can be sold successfully in southern markets, but officials with the federally supported consortium of Canadian oil companies say that it can now earn a profit by shipping oil to the north. To that end, the low-strengthened bulk carrier *Arctic* prepared last week for a long voyage carrying the first commercial shipment of crude oil from the remote Friesen Cameron Island in the High Arctic. The *Arctic* will carry 300,000 barrels of high-quality light crude from Panarctic's Reef Horn project 75 miles south to Resolute on Melville Island. There it will be transferred to the Imperial Oil Ltd. tanker *Bedford*. For the rest of the 3,300-mile route to Montreal. At that point, the crude will be refined by Petro-Canada, which owns 53 per cent of Panarctic. Next year Panarctic plans to ship another 100,000 barrels of crude to Montreal, and by 1990 it intends to ship at least 300,000 barrels to southern markets annually.

Delays in the air

Except for minor delays, Air Canada's domestic and international flight schedule last week after the publicly owned airline's 3,800 flight attendants went on strike. The attendants grounded themselves after union—the Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants' Association (CALFAA)—rejected company proposals that would increase maximum flying time to 90 from 75 hours a month and lower the hourly starting salary for new attendants to \$17 from \$20.11. The majority of Air Canada's flight attendants, who are paid only for flying time, earn about \$26,000 a year. CALFAA demanded a nine-per-cent salary increase over a three-year contract, but Air Canada offered pay increases

worth approximately six per cent. The union claimed that the longer hours of flying time—which would be mandatory for flight attendants—would be dangerous to overall safety. For its part, Air Canada claims that it needs consent from the flight attendants in order to stay competitive as federal deregulation of the airline industry forces down the price of tickets. By week's end, the two sides in the dispute had not returned to the bargaining table, and Air Canada used 1,800 nonunion employees and students to replace the striking attendants.

Heartfelt support

Doctors in Montreal and Ottawa were expected to begin operating in September on the first of 30 young South Koreans who were flown to Canada this month for open-heart surgery that they could not afford to have done in their own country. The Koreans, ranging in age from 18 months to 25 years, all suffer from congenital heart defects that, without corrective surgery, could kill them within a year. Brought to Canada by Heart Children Canada, a private foundation operated by Herbert and Naomi Bronstein of Montreal, the Koreans arrived in Montreal after a 28-hour journey from Seoul in South Korea, where there are so publicly spirited medical programs that they will charge the equivalent of between \$13,000 and \$18,000 (Canadian) for open-heart surgery—bills that the impoverished families of the patients could not afford to pay. For the operations at the Montreal Children's Hospital and the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario in Ottawa, the surgeons are waiting their turn. Quebec and Ottawa medical officials have agreed to bill the Bronsteins at the usual rate of \$20 a day per patient, rather than the \$1,195 a day normally charged to foreigners. Still, the cost is expected to total more than \$700,000, all of which Heart Children hopes to raise through public donations. Declared Naomi Bronstein, who has brought 21 other Korean children to Canada over 1989 for similar operations: "When the public sees the faces of these children, we will have no trouble raising the money."

Infighting in Alberta



Getty 'mistakes'

When it began in July, the race to succeed retiring Premier Peter Lougheed as leader of Alberta's Conservative party shaped up as a coronation affair. But in recent weeks the contest has become much more acrimonious. Organizers for two of the leadership campaigns—Montreal Affairs Minister Julian Ross and Calgary lawyer Ron Givner—accused supporters of oil company executive Donald Getty, front-runner in the race, of unethical tactics by recruiting "cronies" to pack constituency meetings, where delegates are selected for the leadership convention Oct. 11 to 13. Then The Calgary Herald revealed Aug. 19 that Getty organizers paid \$60,000 worth of campaign debts incurred by Solicitor General Minister David King, allegedly in return for King's decision, announced on July 9, to give up his planned candidacy. Getty insisted that his supporters actually bought office space, a telephone system and a survey from King, but he acknowledged some unethical campaign workers might have made "mistakes" in their efforts to help him

Becel.

The only margarine that was originally sold by doctor's prescription.

It's hard to believe that a margarine that tastes as good as Becel was originally introduced in Europe by doctor's prescription. The prescription was for a margarine with a high level of polyunsaturates, a very important recommendation for people with specific conditions.

Why 55% polyunsaturates and 25% saturates in Becel?

Most of us only consume about half the polyunsaturates recommended, so the formula for Becel provides an ideal balance of polyunsaturates and saturates. In Canada, Becel provides the

highest level of polyunsaturates available in a margarine today. And that's particularly good to know if you're seriously concerned about what you eat.



In Becel and all the ingredients are carefully selected to ensure the highest level of polyunsaturates.

What about taste?

Naturally, you're the best judge of flavour, but concerned people who use Becel Margarine as a spread, on hot vegetables, or for cooking, enjoy the light, delicate taste. It's simply delicious.



What makes Becel so unique?

Becel is the only margarine in Canada that's not hydrogenated.

What that means is simple, that Becel's exclusive manufacturing process prevents the natural ingredients you want from acting like the kind of fats you don't want.

Sunflower seed oil is the major ingredient



Healthy eating doesn't mean giving up good taste.

The deadly guns of August

Afghan and Pakistani diplomats face a critical test when they confer this week in Geneva about ways to end the war in Afghanistan—and the skirmishes on their shared border that flared after Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan in December, 1979. The Geneva summit

is the rebel encampment overlooking the town, carriers of cannons and rockets are in constant procession. The force's commander, former Islamic militant Jalaluddin Haqqani, reserves messengers in his temporary home, a cave dug into the wall of a mountain canyon. The

terstrike a Soviet-led airborne colony of heavy transport helicopters and MIG-23 jets reportedly flew into Kabul. Their objective: to break the five-year-long rebel hold on a strategic highway linking the embattled town with Kandahar, the capital of Pakhtia province. In prepara-



Muslim warrior with rocket launcher in hills overlooking Kabul: daily streams of arms and a fence will prevail

the latest in a long and so far unproductive series sponsored by the United Nations, will deal with a plan to withdraw Soviet troops and replace the Soviet-backed Afghan government with a non-aligned regime that is not openly hostile to Moscow. Maclean's correspondent Richard Evans, dispatched as a journalist, *Majaluddin* (Islamic holy warrior), recently made his way from Pakistan into Afghanistan and visited the besieged town of Kabul, 30 km from the frontier. His report:

The two Soviet Mi-24 helicopters disappear behind the trees and 50 *Majaluddin* guerrillas emerge from their shadowy treehouses. Several of them gather wood for a fire and begin to brew chai, the morning tea. It is only 1 a.m., but already heat from the summer sun is intense. In the distance the fighting has resumed, with the steady whine and low thud of artillery exchanges. Another day in the battle of Kabul is under way.

building rebel camp is the nucleus of a strike force that for six weeks has laid siege to Kabul, regional military headquarters for the Soviet Red Army and its subcontracted Afghan government forces. A busy town of 15,000 when the Soviets invaded in 1979, it has been in the hands of the Moscow-backed Kabul regime for five years. But in recent months the rebels have cut all roads into Kabul and bombarded the town with mortars and 120-mm surface-to-surface missiles. Said the 66-year-old rebel commander: "We have stockpiled enough guns and bullets for this battle. There has been a long process of preparing. We are ready."

Last week diplomats in Pakistan reported that the Soviets were preparing a coun-

terstrike for the coming battle. Jalaluddin's men seized the highway and overran two Afghan army outposts, capturing soldiers and killing several Soviet military advisers.

The rebels constitute a formidable force on the ground. Soviet caches of weapons are hidden in the Kabul plain and in the hills. A daily stream of Pakistan troops stocks of ammunition—small arms, rocket launchers, long-range surface-to-surface missiles and mortars. About 5,000 men are under Jalaluddin's command. Most are displaced tribesmen deeply opposed to the Soviet invasion and Moscow's puppet in Kabul. But many

Karmal among walls



consider themselves Muslims—Algeria, Libya and at least one from the United States—to fight on behalf of Islam. The American, a Black Muslim from Boston who gave his name only as Akbar Shah, was using his experience in the U.S. Army and the marines to help establish modern military training camps. Said Shah: "There are five million. More and more it's about time we did something to help these people."

Still, the rebels face a daunting enemy equipped with the most advanced weapons in the Soviet inventory. Using high-speed Thunder bombers, the Soviets have carpet-bombed huge swaths of the Afghanistan countryside, killing tens of thousands of people and driving at least three million more into refugee camps in Pakistan. Soviet strikes against suspected resistance strongholds and sympathetic villages are brutally accurate. In one, 300 Afghan army defectors all were killed in July in a Soviet bombing raid while they were trying to link up with the *Majaluddin*. Although the carpet bombing is condemned internationally, such attacks reduce Soviet casualties on the ground. Some 7,000 Soviet soldiers and military advisers have perished in Afghanistan, according to Western intelligence.

The Afghan army under the command of the nation's Marxist president, Babrak Karmal, is deeply demoralized. An estimated force of 16,000 men when the war began, it has shrunk to one-third its original size due largely to desertions. Known army units have surrendered themselves and their weapons—missing Soviet T-55 tanks—in the hands of the rebels. In perhaps the most spectacular defection, Afghan crews of two Mi-24 helicopters flew to Pakistan on July 13 and requested political asylum. The desertions were apparently engineered by *Majaluddin* agents working in Kabul.

The strategic has evolved into two distinct conflicts. Long rebel supply lines have made sustained offensives difficult deep in the interior. But *Majaluddin* groups in the frontier provinces are now receiving generous supplies of arms from safe bases in the Pakistan territory. Indeed, with a growing Afghan support infrastructure inside Pakistan, many rebels say that the fighting could continue for years. Because of that, Karmal last week announced that his country would build an "impenetrable barrier" along its borders with Pakistan and Iran to stop the rebel traffic. All-India support goes the rebels by their Pakistan hosts. Karmal said, "Every faculty knows that a bad neighbor should be separated by a strong wall." However, after years of failing to control the *Majaluddin* he observed expect that Kabul—or the Soviet sponsor—has the ability to build the wall. Unless some diplomatic settlement is reached, the border passes will remain open—and the war will continue.

Fighting a holy war

They are a ragtag collection of holy warriors arrayed against one of the world's most powerful armies. But during six years of Soviet occupation of their sacred homeland, the scattered and often politically divided Afghan rebels have never taken surrender. Many prefer total annihilation—end domination—to submission. Last week about 3,000 rebels, including the south-eastern frontier town of Kabul, braved themselves for a Soviet

assault. They are not alone. They will have to seek another solution, either by starving us out or by leaving our country. We also need guns and more radios, but the mullahs are the most important. *Majaluddin*: There are reports of constant friction among the various rebel factions. *Jalaluddin*: Yes, it's the most important factor in our war. We are moving toward unity but there are still problems. We

know we must come together. If not, it will lead to some kind of partition of Afghanistan. If we do not unite, then I am convinced that not even God will help us, for the necessity of unity is everywhere stressed in the holy Koran. *Majaluddin*: Are you disappointed in the help you receive from the West and from other Islamic nations? *Jalaluddin*: I do not understand it. For more than five years we have stood as a wall before Russian imperialism. If Afghanistan is crushed, then Iran and Pakistan will follow. The Russians want to destroy Islam, our marriage, Africa and our right to hold property. We do not ask anyone to come and fight for us; that we resist do alone. We ask only for weapons and equipment. I feel the West is making a big mistake in Afghanistan. *Majaluddin*: Do you believe that the solution to the Afghan conflict will be a combined effort?



Jalaluddin: Facing Moscow to seek another solution

Red Army commander-in-chief, *Majaluddin*'s correspondent Richard Evans recently spoke with one of the *Khlo* rebels' leaders, former Islamic clergyman Jalaluddin Haqqani.

Majaluddin: What are the greatest problems facing you in your struggle against the Soviets? *Jalaluddin*: The first and greatest problem is a lack of material support. We need surface-to-air missiles with which to knock out helicopter gunships. If we can do this, we can make the war so

easy for the Soviets that they will have to seek another solution. *Majaluddin*: There are reports of constant friction among the various rebel factions. *Jalaluddin*: Yes, it's the most important factor in our war. We are moving toward unity but there are still problems. We know we must come together. If not, it will lead to some kind of partition of Afghanistan. If we do not unite, then I am convinced that not even God will help us, for the necessity of unity is everywhere stressed in the holy Koran. *Majaluddin*: Are you disappointed in the help you receive from the West and from other Islamic nations? *Jalaluddin*: I do not understand it. For more than five years we have stood as a wall before Russian imperialism. If Afghanistan is crushed, then Iran and Pakistan will follow. The Russians want to destroy Islam, our marriage, Africa and our right to hold property. We do not ask anyone to come and fight for us; that we resist do alone. We ask only for weapons and equipment. I feel the West is making a big mistake in Afghanistan. *Majaluddin*: Do you believe that the solution to the Afghan conflict will be a combined effort? *Jalaluddin*: The only solution to the occupation of Afghanistan is war. The Russians have burned our crops. They have murdered our women and children. There are perhaps one million Afghans dead and five million more living as refugees. The Reds train and educate our children. How could we treat them to make any political agreement? They must have a say in the formation of the new government of Afghanistan. If so, then they will come again. There is but one solution: the Russians must all leave our country as the Americans did in Vietnam. War is the first and last measure to bring about this solution.

Mitterrand's midsummer nightmare



Mitterrand with Henri in Paris: who ordered the attack on the Rainbow Warrior?

August in Paris is normally a quiet month because, by tradition, Parisians forsake the city's summer heat for vacation at seaside resorts or cool mountain lodges. But last week key officials of Socialist President François Mitterrand's government were all at their desks. Absorbing their duties, they had returned to the capital to deal with an urgent political crisis: a spreading scandal known in France as "affaire Greenpeace." The crisis developed after underwater explosions sank the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior on July 10 in the New Zealand port of Auckland.

The controversy gained intensity last week after New Zealand officials formally indicted the ship's destruction to the French defense establishment. The Greenpeace trawler was sunk by two bombs attached to its hull while its international crew of environmentalists was preparing a "peace facility" to protest nuclear testing in French Polyn-

es by members of France's foreign intelligence agency, the Direction Générale de la Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE). And if they were ignorant of the Auckland intrigue, the opposition added, they were guilty of negligence. But Mitterrand turned aside calls for his ministers' resignations and instead awaited the release of a formal report on the Greenpeace incident from special investigator Bernard Tricot. In fact, while the report—expected this week—is likely to complicate the case, Mitterrand has already begun developing a strategy to contain the scandal.

The French government has not commented officially, but the French media have dissected the case. According to press reports, Prost and his still-identified partner (in custody in New Zealand under the name Alain Tervagne) fired the bombs below the waterline on the ship's hull. Paris newspapers say that they were helped by mercenaries, the four-man crew of a yacht chartered in New Caledonia. All of them are missing, along with the liaison person who linked the two groups. The go-between, reports allege, was a French spy planted on board the liner under the name of Prédigence Bachea. Last week the French weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* identified her as Christine Cabon, 34, a Secretariat in the November issue. Police believe that Cabon is now hiding in Lebanon.

But the central issue is who gave the order for the sabotage operation. L'Espresso said that the suspect would have needed the approval of the chief of staff, Admiral Pierre Lacombe. Other publications have named presidential aides, and most conclude that Berna was involved.

He has nicknamed the "le fessible" (the fess), because his removal would prevent the affair from causing even greater damage to the government. Still, Berna dismissed calls for his resignation last week, stating bluntly, "My conscience is clear." Many analysts say that Berna's forbearance might reflect his recognition of his timing—it followed his third meeting with investigative Tricot—suggests that there is sufficient evidence to indict him in the affair.

French national coverage—



At the same time, Mitterrand has indicated that he is preparing to deal directly with the political crisis. Last week, just hours after Greenpeace activists in Amsterdam boarded a vessel commissioned to replace the Rainbow Warrior, Mitterrand announced that he had instructed French forces in the South Pacific to "use force if necessary" to prevent unauthorized people from entering French waters surrounding the Mururoa Atoll test zone. Many analysts said that Mitterrand's effort to portray Greenpeace as a threat to the French government's legitimate security interests. To that end, he may claim that the Greenpeace bombing was carried out by a sabotage team, oversteering to orders to keep peaceful from the test site.

That strategy would be consistent with a traditional national consensus on nuclear energy and weapons. Since its creation in 1966, France's policy of maintaining an independent nuclear arsenal has remained popular, even under Mitterrand. French voter support for the so-called "force de frappe" (strike force) has extended even to weapons testing. In 1981 in Algeria and since 1986 in French Polynesia, Socialist technicians Laënn Brette. "There is no questioning the nuclear force. We want to remain independent on the political level, so we need it on the military level. We don't know why they [Greenpeace] pick on France. Lots of countries do nuclear tests." Indeed, although many Frenchmen have expressed outrage over the Rainbow Warrior's destruction, they are openly supportive of Greenpeace's objectives. *Le Nouvel Observateur* wrote last week, "The immense majority of citizens approves both nuclear armament and the right of our navy and secret service to keep trespassers at a distance during the tests, without which our deterrent forces could be quickly damaged." Added a *Parisien* civil servant: "You have to wonder where they [Greenpeace] get their funding. The information they collect could be of use to other powers."

At the same time, few observers expected the Tricot report to contain all the details of the Greenpeace explosion. Based on its conclusions, Mitterrand may force some resignations inside the 3000 but make certain that major figures—including Berna—emerge unscathed. But whatever reports the president chooses to make, many analysts agree that he will try to end debate on *l'affaire Greenpeace* before it can become an issue in the next national assembly election, scheduled for March. By then, if Mitterrand succeeds, the *l'affaire* would could be little more than a last summer memory.

—BRIGGS JANSSEN in Paris



Longowal's funeral pyre: two outbreaks of violence, and no birthday celebration

INDIA

Murder in the temple

It was intended to be a memorable birthday celebration. A week earlier, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had been hailed as the architect of landmark peace accords with two violent-hurt states. He had also been the catalyst for Indian-mediated talks aimed at ending the six-year civil war in nearby Sri Lanka. But as Gandhi turned 41 last week, instead of celebration there was mourning. In two spans of sudden violence, the bright promise of the Indian leader's first 39 months in office was shattered.

Talks between the Sri Lankan government and militant Tamil separatists broke down, and reports of civilian massacres by Sri Lankan troops. Three days later, on Gandhi's birthday, Sikh extremists in India's northern state of Punjab assassinated Bishwesh Singh Longowal, the moderate Sikh leader, as he sat praying. The death effectively destroyed a month-old agreement to ease relations between New Delhi and Sikh separatists seeking independence in the Punjab. Despite the setbacks, Gandhi vowed to "fight terrorism with all our might." But the spirit of negotiations that marked the 15-year reign of his mother and predecessor, the late Indira Gandhi, had once again been resurrected.

The assassination of Longowal, 57, was particularly critical. Above many Sikh politicians, the patriarch, white-bearded bearded had signed the July 1984 agreement. It called for new elections to state and national offices and a devolution of power from the central government to the Punjab, where Sikh contri-

bute a 61-per-cent majority. Longowal had advised Gandhi to hold the elections next year. His reason he needed time to consolidate support from the Akali Dal, the main Sikh political party, and to ease the passions of Sikh extremists demanding immediate independence.

But Gandhi, anxious to sustain the momentum of reconciliation, ordered the elections for Sept. 25. Three days later, three young Sikhs opened fire on Longowal as he read from a Sikh holy book at a temple in his home district of Sangrur, 225 km northwest of New Delhi. Two gunmen were slain by bodyguards, a third escaped. Riff, Gandhi insisted that the elections would be held almost on schedule, on Sept. 26. To do otherwise, observers said, would allow extremists to dictate government policy in Punjab.

Meanwhile, in a two-month-long truce between Tamil guerrillas and Indian troops collapsed, chances of restoring the peace aspirations—being held in the tiny Hindu kingdom of Eelam—seemed still faded, several Tamil leaders refused to talk until Prime Minister Jaques Jayapalan improved his offer of limited autonomy for the island's Tamil provinces.

At week's end, facing an escalation of ethnic strife in the north and south, a determined Gandhi declared, "We want to allow ourselves to be deflected from the path and brotherhood which Longowal followed." The extremist militancy will likely determine whether his plan will be assessed.

—BRIAN QUINN with KIM OLIVER in Colombo

A spreading German spy scandal

Spy scandal has regular interest in life in West Germany. But the disappearance of three suspected East German agents and the deflection of a secret West German counterintelligence officer, Hans-Joachim Tiedge, was clearly the nation's most serious security breach in years. Not since 1974, when a close aide to chancellors Willy Brandt was exposed as a Communist agent, has West Germany been so deeply penetrated by foreign spies and its security so threatened. "If Tiedge passes on all his knowledge to the intelligence services of the GDR [East Germany] and other Soviet bloc countries," said Hans Nessel, an interior

minister with the Christian Democratic Union, disappeared. Tiedge, too, entered the country in the mid-1950s with a false identity—from Canada. West German intelligence sources named Tiedge as the likely controller of a vast network of spies. That contention gained credence with the disappearance last week of his close friend, Lorenz Betzang. The 55-year-old messenger worked for the West German army's administrative office and may have had access to the personal files of senior officers. Earlier, he had also worked at a secret government complex in the BfW hill in, outside Bonn, designed to serve as a command center in wartime.

secret dealings. But it was not clear whether officials were reacting to Tiedge's erratic behavior or to suspicions that he had long been employed by the GDR. The East German secret service, as head of the agency maintaining the infiltration of East German spies into West Germany, Tiedge's last official function was organizing a raid on Richter's Bonn home.

The disappearance focused attention on Tiedge's method of infiltrating West Germany's political establishment with elaborate identity changes. Legitimate East German refugees establish themselves in West German towns, then inform local secretaries that they plan to



Disappearing missing spy master Tiedge (center); disappeared his most serious West German security breach in decades.

ministry official, "this will mean incalculable damage for West Germany's intelligence work." Added a NATO source in Brussels, "On a scale of seriousness from 1 to 10, this rates a 9 1/2." The scandal began last month with the disappearance of Sonja Litzkeburg. For the past 22 years she had been private secretary to Martin Rungmann, economic minister in the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and chairman of the Free Democratic Party, junior partner of Kohl's Christian Democrats in the coalition government. West German authorities confirmed last week that Litzkeburg, 60, had entered West Germany 28 years ago from France and had married a new identity, which had been manufactured for her, complete with an expertly forged birth certificate.

Then, on Aug. 16 Ursula Richter, 52, a bookkeeper for the Association of Employees, an organization that works

But the most serious blow was East Germany's announcement on Aug. 25 that Tiedge had sought political asylum. Until his defection was confirmed, officials blamed his disappearance on personal problems, portraying him as a lonely spy hunter, depressed and dwelling heavily since the death of his wife two years ago. A compliant diabetic, Tiedge, 68, lived alone in an apartment near his office in the Cologne headquarters of West Germany's counterintelligence. Sources in Bonn revealed last week that he was about to be transferred to a less sensitive post. Neighbors were alerted by his drinking, and his cleaning lady reported that Tiedge would bring home secret documents and leave them strewn about the floor of his apartment.

West German security officials claimed last week that Tiedge had been under surveillance for months and that he had been barred from access to top-

secret documents. Once out of Germany, the ex-spies trade their West German papers to an eastern spy in return for a new identity, money and perhaps the right to bring relatives out of East Germany. The spies, with ready-made "legends," then take up residence elsewhere in West Germany and begin their assignments. Investigators have discovered 400 cases of such identity switches in recent years. Said Kohl, "If someone plans 28 years ahead, provides agents with a completely new identity, infiltrates them through foreign countries and builds up his network, he naturally has good chances of putting his people into place." The clear danger of last week's defections was that, armed with Tiedge's files and memory of West German operations, East Germany would be equipped to leap its people in the field for years to come.

—RAL QUINN with PETER LEWIS in Bonn

Diplomatic dust up

In the approach to the November summit meeting in Geneva, between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Washington and Moscow have both stressed the urgency of improving superpower relations. But last week that task became even more complicated when the Reagan administration accused the Soviet Union of depriving a potentially serious channel of dialogue since the 1950s to trace the movements of foreign diplomats and businessmen in Moscow. Washington officials said that the odorous and colorless chemical dust, known technically as nitrogen pentoxide (N₂O₅) and popularly as spy dust, enabled the Soviet Union to determine whether embassy personnel, journalists and trade delegations are meeting Soviet dissidents or spies. Then, U.S. authorities demanded the use of the chemical be suspended immediately. But Soviet spokesmen promptly denied such charges.

According to U.S. officials, the powder could be applied in several ways. They said that it can be sprinkled on the seats and steering wheels of official cars or on embassy telephones, door-knobs or other articles that Americans were likely to touch. Minute amounts of the dust, which is a known irritant, or agent for biological contamination, would then be transferred to diplomats' skin or clothes. As they travelled through Moscow, they would leave trails behind, enabling spy agents to track their trips and those of anyone who came in direct contact with them.

But any danger from the powder, and the timing of Washington's charges, may be more diplomatic than physical. The motive, his spy agents believe, was the superpower after a steady improvement since Gorbachev assumed power last March. Adding to the strain was Washington's announcement that it intends to test a new anti-life missile, which Moscow has condemned as a threat to the East-West military balance. Still, some analysts said that the administration's tough approach may be an attempt to dampen any North American—or European—expectations of a major breakthrough at the summit that would reduce global tensions. By exposing the public for a confrontation at the summit table, Washington may be developing a strategy for making even a modest agreement in Geneva appear to be a significant accomplishment. ◇



Medical personnel treat victims of a car bombing; the worst violence in months.

LEBANON

The vengeance syndrome

The driver of the green Peugeot casually pulled up in front of a restaurant in West Beirut's Karzeh el-Druze district last week, told a shopkeeper that he was stopping for a sandwich and disappeared into the busy midday crowd. Minutes later, an estimated 70 to 80 men and women exploded in the car, killing 26 people and wounding 90 others in a ripped balcony from walls and three vehicles into the air. As Muslim militiamen swarmed through the area, heading open car trunks with gunfire to check for more bombs, a bloody Christmas group called itself the Black Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack. Muslim leaders noted to retaliate. "If they want to play the game of death," said one Shi'ite Muslim leader, "we know how to play, too."

The Christian attack followed by only two days a car bomb blast at a supermarket in the Christian eastern half of Beirut which killed 50 people, mostly women and children. Christian militiamen blamed their Muslim foes and pledged to avenge the killings. Fighting mounting on both sides, violence escalated in Beirut, rival militias fought fierce street and artillery duels, killing at least 100 people. At the same time, dozens of shells crashed into the tarmac at Beirut airport. One casualty, a Middle East Airlines Boeing 737, disappeared just minutes before passengers were due to board. And in the port city of Tripoli, another car bomb killed 50 people and injured the head chief of a Shi'ite Muslim militia. The Tripoli toll might

have been smaller, but the terrorists first set off a stick of dynamite to lure curious passers-by, then detonated the bomb—the fifth in a week-long series that left 143 people dead and more than 400 injured.

The wave of violence, the worst in months, was a severe setback to attempts to end Lebanon's 15-year civil war. Neighboring Syria, the most powerful influence in Lebanon, has proposed referring the Christian-dominated Lebanese government to a Shi'ite Muslim demand for greater representation. But, while Lebanon's "national unity" cabinet renewed last week for the first time in four months, it was unable to forge a compromise. Key ministers boycotted the session, including Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, who urged his allies to reject "the only option for a solution, namely a military showdown." Replied a spokesman for the Lebanese Forces militia, the largest Christian force: "If that is their option, then war can only get us out of war."

Meanwhile, in several of a score of towns, representatives of several militias met Thursday in Anjar, a Syrian-held village in eastern Lebanon. A tentative truce emerged, but Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karame urged Damascus to take a larger role in its nation's affairs by deploying Syrian military observers throughout the capital, Said Karame. "We no longer believe in partial solutions."

—MARCUS LEE with correspondence reports

The new spotlight on air safety

The British Airways Boeing 727 jet with 131 passengers aboard was hurtling down a runway at Manchester's Heath Airport, en route for a holiday in the sun, the Greek island of Corfu. Then, as the aircraft began liftoff, the post-wing engine exploded, setting the plane on fire. Within seconds the entire cabin had turned into a raging inferno, with temperatures soaring to 500°C. As pilot Peter Thorburn aborted the takeoff and directed the plane to the airport's fire station, hysterical passengers rushed frantically for emergency exits. Fifty-four people died. "It was like being in hell," said survivor Keith Middleton. "Everyone was screaming and shouting and trampling over everything and anybody to get out."

With the plane's fuselage engulfed by the intense heat, smoke and flames filled the cabin instantly, trapping the victims, including two flight attendants. "They didn't stand a chance," said Mike Walker, 51, another survivor. "The width of those planes are so small. People were falling on top of each other trying to get out." The 727, which has good safety record, lasted less than one minute. Said William Trench, a former government crash investigator: "I've never seen across a fire that happened so quickly, so violently."

The cause of last week's accident, the 10th in commercial aviation this year, was not immediately clear. But investigators concentrated on the possibility of a fault in the aircraft's Pratt & Whitney JT8D-9 engines. Initial investigation indicated that a piece of the combustion chamber had broken loose, covering the fuel lines and blocking the plane to get off. In a weaker incident last May another Boeing 727 aborted its takeoff from Doha airport in Qatar on the Persian Gulf. Officials from the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board later found that an engine fragment had pierced a fuel tank, setting the engines on fire. There were no casualties, but the board recommended that Pratt & Whitney engines be tested for defects.

The British Airlines fire, the worst airline disaster in Britain in 13 years, was the latest in a series that has made 1985 the worst year in the history of civil aviation. 1,460 people have been killed. Last month a Japan Air Lines Y47 carrying 224 passengers and crew from Tokyo to Osaka plunged into a mountainside. There were only four survivors. In June an Air-India 747 flying from Toronto to Bombay ended into the Atlantic, killing all 289 aboard. Investigators have so

far failed to find the cause of either accident. Still, flying remains the safest of all means of travel.

In Japan transport ministry officials last week reconstructed the chain of events that forced the 222 jet to lose

control. At the same time, Canadian law enforcement authorities continued their quest for the cause of the June 23 Air-India crash. It was assumed that the 747 jumbo jet was destroyed by a bomb, possibly planted by Sikh extremists in



Peter Walker: Margaret Thatcher surveying crash site's bring of aviation disaster

investigation. Some thirteen minutes out of Tokyo's Haneda airport, as it flew over the sea peninsula, the plane's tail fin—or vertical stabilizer—disintegrated, and hydraulic fluid pipes ruptured through it and were severed. Without the hydraulic system the pilot could not control the plane. As a result, the back of the aircraft began to shake violently, rupturing the rear fuselage bulkhead and causing a rapid loss of pressure in the cabin—and the white smoke of water vapor that the four survivors remembered seeing. Investigators said that very strong winds or turbulence might have caused the tail fin to snap off. But they concluded that they had no definitive explanation for the primary cause of the crash.

Nevertheless, but some Sikhs said that Indian government agents planted the explosive to discredit separatist Sikhs who want an independent state in India.

Meanwhile, as the world's airline industry began its independence of their fleets, industry spokesmen insisted that the recent disasters did not signal a decline in air safety. In fact, Eugene Goehrer, spokesman for the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization, insisted that despite the post-1980 trend of air fatalities had actually decreased in recent years. The odds of a fatal crash, Goehrer said, remained one in 500,000 flights.

—MARGARET GOERH with PETER MCGILL in Tokyo

PAKISTAN

Return of an exile



She facing her opposition

It was one of the largest and most emotional gatherings of Pakistan's political opposition in years. Despite strict government security measures, tens of thousands of supporters turned out last week to greet opposition leader Benazir Bhutto as she returned to Pakistan after 13 months in exile in London. Bhutto, 31, the daughter of exiled former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, travelled to her home town of Sukkur for the funeral of her brother, Shahnawaz, 58, who died in mysterious circumstances in France last month. As the black-clad Bhuttos stopped off her plane, shouts of "Benazir, Benazir" rang out and the broke into tears. Later, 15,000 people gathered for Shahnawaz's funeral, singing anti-regime songs. Bhutto declared to critics: President Zia-ul-Haq—who overthrew her father in a 1977 military coup—fills the crowd, "I feel year feelings." Diplomats said that she may have wanted to test Bhutto's popular support. But her emotional reception, they added, might encourage the president to crack down on her left-wing Pakistan People's Party and, despite his frequent pledges to return the country to civilian rule, delay again the lifting of martial law.

WEST GERMANY

A wine scandal's hangover

The old world of wine-making in Europe has suddenly become explosively sour. Following a scandal involving Austrian wines laced with distillate glycol, a poisonous anti-freeze ingredient, new revelations of decaying cheap wines sent shockwaves through the European industry last week. A former chairman of the West German Wine Growers' Association, Werner Tyrrell, admitted in a Munich report that he had ordered his cellars to add sugar to inferior wine produced elsewhere in order to pass them off as quality brands. Tyrrell and colleagues Helmut Buecheler are accused of altering more than 100,000 litres and then dumping as much as \$43 for a half bottle. In Frankfurt a wine importer declared insolvency after incurring a \$1.6-million loss as Austrian wine that it could not sell. And in eastern Austria two more vintners were detained on suspicion of using distillate glycol to sweeten cheap wines, raising the number of arrests in that country to 46. Roughly 900 wines have been affected. Said one Austrian hotel and restaurant spokeswoman: "We don't know how long this will continue."

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela speaks out

As a "banished" person under South Africa's internal security laws, Winnie Mandela is prohibited from making public statements. But the wife of imprisoned black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela defied the law last week to deliver a tough message on the growing racial tension in her country. At a news conference in Johannesburg, Mandela condemned

President P. W. Botha, for maintaining the apartheid system of racial segregation and rejected the idea of a national convention of South Africa's main races. The only subject new south dancing, she said, was "the handing over of power" to the black majority. Mandela himself echoed those views in a prison interview with the conservative *Washington Times*, saying that there was "no alternative to taking up arms" against the white minority government. Botha's line was equally firm. With the arrest continuing in the nation's black townships, the government ordered 18 apartheid supporters. Then, another major civil rights leader, Rev. Alvin Boscha, disappeared although friends initially believed that he had gone into hiding. Declared Botha: "We shall not be intimidated into panic."

EGYPT

Death on the Nile

Diplomat Albert Atrachek was on his way to work at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo last week when three men in a red Fiat opened fire on him and his chauffeur-guards. When Atrachek's car stopped, one of the gunmen rushed over and fired through a side window. Atrachek, a 50-year-old embassy attaché, was struck by five bullets and died. His wife and an embassy secretary were wounded. While Egyptian police combed the city for the assassin, a previously unknown group calling itself Egypt's Revolution claimed responsibility. The attaché, a statement said, had succeeded in "sending them to hell, and this will be repeated by the Israeli born the country." Israeli and Egyptian authorities swiftly condemned the act, and Egyptian police later detained one suspect. But analysts said that the murder provided evidence of the increasing strength of Muslim fundamentalism in Egypt, a trend which could spark renewed attempts by Jerusalem and Cairo to improve relations.

NORTH AFRICA

Words of war



Chad's summering dispute

Relations between the neighboring North African nations of Tunisia and Libya have traditionally been strained. But last week a simmering diplomatic dispute across their desert border threatened to lead to an armed showdown. The argument began in August, when Libya expelled more than 125,000 guest workers, among them 24,000 Tunisians. Tunisia responded by sending home 283 Libyans, including most of Tripoli's diplomatic corps. Libya, the Tunisian foreign minister told the United Nations, had threatened "to resort to the use of force." As tensions increased, sources reported that both nations put their armed forces on alert. Tunisia charged that the return of the guest workers was an attempt by Libyan leader Muammar Khadafi to destabilize his pro-Western neighbor. Libya officials insisted that they are seeking to become self-sufficient in labor. Western diplomats described the crisis as primarily a war of wiles. Still, the prospect of fighting breaking out in the region continued to concern officials who were monitoring the situation.

THE BOSS

COVER

Arriving onstage in broad daylight, Bruce Springsteen looked small, almost ordinary in his ragged T-shirt—one face surrounded by 64,000. His voice cut like an acetylene torch into the opening verse of *Dance in the Streets*. But only when dusk fell and the giant video screens lit up did his image become larger than life. Then, with a harmonica's ghostly wail, he leapt into *The River*, his achingly ballad about the fragility of employment and romance in the land of the free. Whether in Pittsburgh or Washington, Britain or Japan, Springsteen's audiences are eager to share the fantasy that he is singing about their town—and their lives. By the time his 15-month tour winds down in October, he will have played through 62 cities on four continents. Now on the final North American leg, this week he plays two shows in Toronto, his only Canadian dates, where ticket sales provoked an unprecedented box office crush. The unruly begged for tickets in classified ads; scalpers were selling them for more than 50 times their \$5 price, and concertgoers harvested the rewards of fans' gullibility. Indeed, the Boss is now the King. Bruce Springsteen is the biggest rock star to emerge from white America since Elvis Presley.

Springsteen's blue-collar brocade strikes a national chord. After performing for massive audiences in Europe, Australia and Japan, America's working-class hero has returned home in triumph, often shattering sales records set last year by Michael Jackson. The 62,000 seats for his first homecoming date in Washington on Aug. 5 sold out in 90 minutes, and phone orders from fans disrupted the city's phone system, even blocking calls to the White House. Last week Springsteen played to a quarter of a million people at East Rutherford's Giants Stadium. —L.C. JEA

home state of New Jersey. As well, born in the U.S.A., the album that launched the tour, has been at the top of the charts for more than a year. More than 18 million copies have sold worldwide, generating five hit singles.

But the singer is more than another champion in rock's quest for commercial immortality. The man has vision. He has ideals. And the more successful he becomes, the more tenaciously he seems to hold onto them. Obsessively dedicated to his audience and his music, he has carefully avoided the seductions—from narcotics to narcissism—that have stilled so many of his predecessors. Said *The Village Voice* music critic Robert Christgau: "While most rock stars become more self-indulgent, he becomes less." John McVie, a fine jokester at Toronto's *CHEW UP*, calls Springsteen "the Norman Rockwell of the 21st century. Like the *Clair de Lune*, he's the real thing. He evokes the real person in everybody."

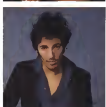
Meanwhile, his fans respond with levels of devotion and commitment that are unusual even in the world of pop music. Linda Campbell, a 28-year-old temporary office worker, paid \$330 to attend all three Springsteen concerts in Toronto last summer, then traveled to Buffalo, Jersey City and Syracuse for another four shows. Said Campbell: "I feel so close that I was invited when I was not invited to his wedding." A less likely fan is former Ontario cabinet minister Larry Grossman, who used a line from *Dancing in the Dark* ("Can't start a fire without a spark") as a campaign slogan in his unsuccessful attempt last fall to win the province's Conservative party leadership. Said Grossman: "I have always felt that Springsteen is a tribute of the people. He is one artist who makes people say, 'Yeah, that's the way my life is—my work stresses, my financial stresses, my personal stresses.'"



At the heart of the Springsteen legend are his live performances, marathons of energy and faith that last as long as four hours. Unlike last year's megastars by The Jacksons and Prince, his show works its magic without laser lights or special effects. The fans act more as participants than as spectators. And as the singer gathers their energies like a prism, he shifts through a complete spectrum of roles: hard rocker, dark poet, joking troubadour, somber raconteur, fast-dancer, mock evangelist, camp counselor. A Springsteen concert is a feast of drama, an all-you-can-eat communion—"Everybody's got a hungry heart/lay down your money and you play your part"—and each time the band starts its *Hurricane* flow, Springsteen points his microphone at the audience, which usually belts out the entire first verse without further prompting. After Christopher Ward, host of the video network MuchMusic, observed the phenomenon at Wembley Stadium in London last July, he declared, "It's quite amazing to see 100,000 fans singing, 'Go with us and in Baltimore Jack'."

Springsteen has become a rock'n'roll diplomat for America's forgotten proletarians, these living in what he calls "the shadow of the dream." Throughout his tour, he uses his concerts to promote local food banks and community groups, and as far as he has supported those causes with nearly \$500,000 in donations. When Springsteen threatened to cancel a recent Cleveland concert after refusing to accept a police escort, the musician agreed to go striking stadium workers an extra \$1.50 an hour to work the show. And two weeks ago in Pittsburgh he interrupted the music three times to protest local unemployment relief centers. "Remember, this is your home town," he said to the crowd. "It's your country. And you gotta be very vigilant with countries, just like with people. It's easy to let the best of them slip away."

Springsteen is helping to rejuvenate America's poppish. But he is not embracing America's brand of conservatism: In fact, President Ronald Reagan tried to harness the singer's popularity during last year's campaign for re-election. Said Reagan: "America's future rests in a thousand dreams inside your hearts. It rests in the message of hope in songs of the man we admire, the Americans admire—New Jersey's own Bruce Springsteen." Later, Reagan's opponent, Walter Mondale, declared, "Bruce may have been 'born to run' but he wasn't born yesterday." The political Springsteen was not lost on American journalist Chuck Pflieger, who wrote,



The many faces of Springsteen: hard rocker, dark poet, camp counselor

"Imagine Nelson and Kennedy scrapping over the Chubby Checker vote."

For his part, Springsteen refused to endorse either candidate. But two days after Reagan's comment he told a Pittsburgh audience: "I get to wondering what his favorite album must have been. I don't think he has been listening to this one." And he started singing *Johnny 99*, the stark tale of a laid-off auto-worker who gets drunk and kills a night clerk. At another concert Springsteen introduced a number for the concert, "This is a song about blind faith—The where the President talks about arms control." And later he accused Reagan of trying to manipulate "a nostalgia for a mythical America." Said Springsteen: "He has a very mythical personality. I don't know if he's a bad man. But I think there's a large group of people in this country whose dreams don't mean that much to him."

Springsteen himself deals heavily in nostalgia and myth. And his tagmenas, folkie style appeals to many of the same sentiments that attract people to Reagan. In fact, bumper stickers have appeared proclaiming, "Bruce—the Rambo of rock"—a perverse response to Bush in the U.S.A., his angry dirge about Vietnam veterans. And a broker at the *Rock Solid* festival of the Port Canal? They're still there, he said. Springsteen's first drummer was killed in Vietnam, but he dated the draft himself by, as he said, "fillin' out the forms all crazy, not taking the tests."

More recently, with his vociferous support for the most radical of the veteran's groups, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the singer made his own point: these days. The emphatic political stances appear to be largely defense, and his songs, which transmit emotions rather than messages, almost invite misinterpretation. Said Dave Marsh, author of a Springsteen biography: "It's enough of an artist to want to be ambiguous all the time, and that can create problems politically."

A wonderful songwriter, Springsteen paints America as a dark landscape peopled by characters hurtling through the night down highways to nowhere. In his early albums they were mostly drifters and bootlers, outlaws with such names as Spanish Johnny, Puerto Rican Jane and Magic Rat. But as Springsteen's mass audience grew, his focus moved from the back alleys to the main streets, from the freaks to the factory workers. Still, the spirit remains the same—that of a Hack Finn whose raft is a 1968 Chevy or a Pink Cadillac. "My songs are basically about people," he says. "I guess the ones come in because they are about people in transition. They've left and they haven't arrived anywhere." When a British journalist asked Springsteen if he was

using his albums to write the great American novel, he replied, "The great American drive-in movie's more like it."

Springsteen's romance with the open road began in his childhood. Born on Sept. 23, 1949, to Adele and Douglas Springsteen in the small town of Freehold, N.J., he grew up watching cars pull in and out of the gas station beside his home. His mother, an Italian immigrant, worked as a secretary. His father, of mainly Irish descent, worked in a variety of jobs from jail guard to bus driver but was often unemployed. Raised a Roman Catholic, Springsteen suffered under the strict discipline of the separate school that he attended and he was not much happier at home with his parents. "Until I was 35," he said, "they were like forefathers—they came with the hammer." At 18, he bought his first guitar from a pawnshop for \$18, and he still remembers "that moment of euphoria" when he first plucked it up and looked into the mirror. He knew he had found his salvation. "Rock 'n' roll came into my house where there seemed to be no way out."

As the young rocker began mixing with musicians in Asbury Park, a dilapidated beach town on the Jersey shore 50 km from Freehold, he became a stranger in his own home. Springsteen still likes to tell his concert audiences about coming home late and trying to sneak past his father, who would be sitting in the kitchen with the lights out, his cigarette glowing in the dark. "He always wanted to talk to me," recalls Springsteen. "And I was always so mad I didn't understand how it was for him to be unemployed as much as he was."

It took time for Springsteen to understand his parents' working-class world. First he had to escape from it. After a brief stint in college, he dropped out to pursue his music with a band called Steel Mill. Then, in 1968, his parents moved to California and he stayed behind. Taking up a gray life amid the boardwalks and arcades of Asbury Park, he promised himself that he would never work full time. Three of the muses that he met in these early days are still with him in the E Street Band. Wrote biographer Marsh: "To this day the original Asbury Park musicians have bonds unbreakable—and unbreakable—by outsiders."

In 1971, the year that Asbury Park burned to the ground in a race riot, most of Springsteen's musical cohorts retreated into day jobs, leaving the singer to pursue a solo career. His talent caught the ear of Mike Appel, a commercial songwriter who had him sign an exclusive management contract on the hood of a car in an unlit parking lot. In 1972 Appel introduced him to John Hammond, the legendary talent scout at



Philips and Springsteen's passion, with an ability to strike a universal chord

Colonna Records who had signed such artists as Billy Holiday and Bob Dylan. After hearing him audition, Hiemond was amazed—and he later felt maybe three times in his life. I knew at once he would last a generation."

From the start, Springsteen refused to follow the usual industry ground rules. Both Appel and the record company were shocked when he reassembled his Asbury Park gang to record his first album; they thought that they had brought in folk art, not a rock band. But Springsteen perceived "When I painted houses," he said, "I'd paint any color you wanted. But now I'm playing music, and I do it my way." His first two albums, *Greatest Hits from Asbury Park, Vol. 1* and *The Wild, the Innocent & the E Street Shuffle*, won critical acclaim for their incoherent images and exuberant melodies. But both were commercial failures; most of the songs were too long for air play, and their production lacked polish. As well, Springsteen's warlike themes were not adaptable to the opening-race opportunities available to new talent. In 1974 a promoter made what proved to be a mistake by booking him to open for Anne Murray in New York's Central Park. After Springsteen's encore, a delicious audience of 5,000 booed Murray off the stage.

Springsteen's performances have an effect on people comparable to a religious conversion. Even those who do not particularly like his records, including CHIC's John Mayher, acknowledge his onstage supremacy. Said Mayher: "If I could choose one concert I could go to and no other for the rest of my life, it would be Springsteen's." Still, the singer no longer performs with the spontaneity that first made him famous. He used to be known for carrying into his audiences and wading halfway across the arena before returning to the stage, miraculously unscathed. Now, in the tighter format of his stadium shows, he is more inclined to hang back down a ramp with his band. He has learned the hard way: "A combination of a circus, a political thing and a spiritual one. And if the show is really good, your life should flash before your eyes."

That is exactly what happened to Bostonian Joe Landau on a rainy night in 1975 when he saw Springsteen perform. Headliner Bonnie Raitt left with a two-hour opening act in Cambridge, Mass. Landau, who has since become Springsteen's manager, wrote a sentence that would echo through the singer's career for the next decade: "I saw rock 'n' roll's future and its name is Bruce Springsteen." The next year he released his first hit album, *Born to Run*.

The subsequent media hits helped create the impression that Springsteen was a genuine product of record compa-

ny promotion. However, his popularity first took root not in the music industry capitals of New York and Los Angeles but in such blue-collar cities as Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Even before the title song from *Born to Run* was on vinyl, Cleveland disc jockey Kid Leo of WUAB-FM had turned it into an underground hit by playing a tape of it every Friday at 550 p.m. to "officially launch the weekend." Said Leo: "The song was as authentic that summed up the feeling of a rock 'n' roll generation."

For a first hit single, *Born to Run* was an auspicious debut. Amid the commer-



Springsteen and fellow stars singing *We Are the World*.

dial torque of a self-styled decade, it presented Springsteen as a poetic daredevil who was ready to take America's mass culture on a great new adventure. In the day or so after it out in the streets of a runaway *American Dream*. At night he ruled through millions of glory in music machines. *Clydesdale, feel rejected! And stagger!* out over the line. Still, in full flight, he could snap back from the boulevard and freeze his own muscle pose into a potent still-life. The privy could clear their hair in new new mirrors (And the boys try to look so hard).

Springsteen was a rocker with perspective. And Landau, a musician turned writer, saw him as the different one. He declared: "My ambition was to write a show that would tell the whole history of rock 'n' roll. And that's what I saw in Springsteen as an ability to tell the whole damn story." But when the singer decided that

Landau should produce his next album, manager Appel turned down the proposal, setting off a legal battle which kept Springsteen out of the studio for almost two years. In 1977 he finally won the right to control his own career. He declared Springsteen: "After Appel thought he would be Col. Parker [Elvis Presley's manager] and I'd be Elvis. Only he wasn't the colonel and I wasn't Elvis."

Springsteen insists on controlling every aspect of his professional life from supervising elaborate sound checks before a show to overseeing the printing of an album jacket. Above all, he has fought the battles that often comes with membership in the rock aristocracy. Avoiding the celebrity scandal of limousines and bodyguards, he considers being a rock star "the booby prize" of rock 'n' roll. Said Springsteen: "If the price of fame is that you have to be isolated from the people you write for, then that's too f----- high a price to pay."

Nine years ago, when Springsteen's star was rising, he climbed a locked gate at Elvis Presley's Graceland mansion in an unsuccessful attempt to visit his childhood hero. Now he has his own mansion in New Jersey. And since his wedding in May to Jannet Phillips, a 25-year-old model and actress whom he met backstage in Los Angeles, he has more of a diabolical life to protect. So far, he has been no successful at guarding his privacy that he seems almost immune to gossip. He has not given a print or broadcast interview since last year. And as a performer he consistently tries to erase his own mystique. "I never felt I was like an Elvis or a Dylan or The Rolling Stones," he said. "I see myself more like a real good journeyman."

Springsteen's laconism against becoming a popper in the Presley mold in his power as a writer. Because his songs are like cinematic vignettes with characters and plot, they allow room for detachment—for peeling off the tragic mask when one story ends and another begins. Springsteen has said that he was "always interested in doing a body of work" whose albums that would relate to and play off of each other. "Born to Run's" voice of youthful escape gave way to the economic realities of *Darkness on the Edge of Town*. On *The River*, the pro-

through tales of betrayal and hardship. With each album the writing became simpler yet more evocative. A single line—"Her body ran and went down at the reservoir" (from *The River*)—could conjure up a whole summer of love. But the imagery was becoming darker. Noisy, earthy hollow with just voice, acoustic guitar and harmonium, explored the isolation and despair that lead to murder. A folk music quality made no concessions to the Top 40 format. It was the calm before the storm of *Born to the USA* that brought him raging back to the pop market.

Springsteen's music serves as a wide screen for emotions that swing from deep melancholy to heady idealism. Unfired to run the risk of melodrama, he has conveyed his songs to the Italian westerns of film director Sergio Leone. Still, despite his enormous sensitivity, he was slow to exploit the video revolution. In last year's video for *Dancing in the Dark* (happily shot by director Brian De Palma), his live performance was swift and graceful. Since then, he has made three videos with director John Sayles (*The Breaker From Another Planet*). With his two most recent ones, *Glory Days* and *I'm on Fire*, Sayles has created scenarios that subtly translate Springsteen's sly vulnerability into a strong screen presence.

As a singer, Springsteen is already a proven actor. With ease he can inspire 70,000 people to sing along to some of the bluntest national anthems ever written. The next moment, he can have them sitting in quiet silence while he sings at night. I under up/with the sheets rocking and a freight running/through the middle of my head (I'm on Fire). When Springsteen began his tour last year, he at first refused to play in arenas and for fear of losing his intimacy in a large crowd. But he finally relented to public demand. Still, guitarist Nile Rodgers says that the band's basic approach remains unchanged. He added: "We do the same things we would do in a little club—but you want to relate to people, so you run out in ramps and get closer to them just to remind them that you're there."

Springsteen treats his relationship to his audience as a sacred trust, a covenant. As a Catholic schoolboy, when the nuns asked him to draw Jesus, he drew him crucified on a guitar. Now, in an age of growing synthetic pop, Springsteen is an anomaly—he seems to genuinely believe in rock 'n' roll as a source of secular salvation. "It's contagious," he said. "And I feel like there's people dying out there—you know because you feel the same thing. And this is your chance to do something about it."

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON AND ANNY WALDMAN
and RUTH ATKINLEY in Toronto



Rock'n'roll rebels with a cause

When Bruce Springsteen and his friends from Asbury Park, N.J., began playing rock music during the late 1970s, their goals were characteristic of the era. Referred to as "Born to Run," they wanted to meet girls, make a ton of dough and change the world a little bit. So far, he has accomplished the first two objectives but is still working on the third. Indeed, for nearly two decades rock stars have been trying to change the world. They have tried on various roles—outlaws, messiahs, messengers, revolutionaries and agitators. And they have rallied their fans around social issues, from the Vietnam War in the 1960s to African famine relief in the 1980s. Still, rock's influence remains difficult to measure. Says Bruce Winstein, manager of some Canadian artists at Bruce Cockburn and Rough Trade: "It would be hard to say that rock's not got people out on the streets to stop the Vietnam War. On the other hand, it would be hard to say it didn't."

Rock music was born as a carefree rebellion, the sound of white boys shocking their parents with rhythms borrowed from black music. And when Elvis Presley first appeared on the *The Ed Sullivan Show* in 1956, many North American parents saw him as a sexual subversive bent on shaking the foundations of the civilized world. But the former Tennessee truck driver was impeccably polite and eager to serve his country. He allowed the army to draft him in 1957, although he could have obtained special deferment. And in 1960, after he had become a pariah, rockers, emboldened in his own fame and fortune, he carried out his most flamboyant gesture of social responsibility: Meeting with President Richard Nixon in the White House, he offered his services in a crusade against drugs. He said he wanted to recruit American youth from the "immoral" influence of rock groups such as The Beatles, whom he felt were part of a communist conspiracy. Nixon responded by giving him an official badge certifying him as a federal narcotics agent.

In fact, that same year in London Beatle John Lennon was exploring communism—in meetings with editors of the *Red Mole*, a Marxist newspaper. Of all the rockers who were caught up in the pretenses of the late 1960s, Lennon was the most ambitious with his dreams for social change. He gave his fan base support to a myriad of groups, from the



Springsteen: money and enormous influence

American Black Panthers to striking shipyard workers in Glasgow. In 1969, after performing a "peace concert" in Toronto, Lennon met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to solicit his support for a massive Toronto peace festival. Trudeau expressed enthusiasm, but plans for the world-scale event collapsed. In the same year the ex-Beatle staged his most original public gesture as a "bed-in" with Yoko Ono at a Manhattan hotel room, where they spent 30 days confounding journalists. Said Lennon: "They all come charging through the door thinking we were going to be answering in bed. Of course, we were just sitting there with peace signs."

Not all the rock stars of Lennon's generation were so eager to serve as public spokesmen. Bob Dylan, the father of modern protest music, found the role of political leadership too prosaic. Said Dylan: "People need a leader more than a leader needs people. So my songs are about this and that. He what?" And The Rolling Stones' Mick Jagger, armed with an education at the London School of Economics and Political Science, tested briefly with the idea of running for the British Labour Party in 1968. Instead he wrote the song *Street Fighting Man*, which celebrated the spirit of insurrection and contained the now-classic apology: "What can a poor boy do but to play for a rock'n'roll band?" That desperate sense of resignation continues to afflict the most selflessly conscious rockers, even Springsteen. But Jagger's refusal to take responsibility even for his own actions led to the notorious debate at a 1989 live concert in Atlanta, Ga., where a Hell's Angel's security guard stabbed a black man to death while the Stones performed close by.

Attracted, followed by the drug deaths of rock stars Jimi Hendrix and Jason Bonham in 1970, brought an end to the utopian dreams of the 1960s. During the next decade the music industry's social conscience seemed to vanish into the plush upholstery of its new, spacious recording studios. But in the mid-



Marley, Presley, the Beatles and Zimshew

1970s, one figure emerged to challenge the complacency of the "Me Decade"—Jamaica's Bob Marley, the first major international pop star from the Third World. Marley's hypnotic rhythms and revolutionary reggae messages burned with a historic legacy of anticolonial revolt. Unlike Presley, he was never invited to the White House but he was asked to perform in Reykjavik in 1979 for the country's official independence ceremonies. Marley, who died in 1981 of cancer, never saw himself as an entertainer. He once said: "You entertain people who are satisfied. Hungry people cannot be entertained."

While reggae waged its own guerrilla war against the commercial prophecies of pop music, rock'n'roll's own subversive streak resurfaced in the form of punk. The Sex Pistols led the way with their angry, energetic nihilism. And The Clash created a marketable brand of "nostalgic" rock with a sound that had singer Joe Strummer cooed to: "I see him barking over hydraulic drills." The message resonated more than the music.

Although safe mainstream pop has come back into vogue in the 1980s, a variety of rock bands continue to tackle social issues, from peace to apartheid. In Britain, The Style Council uses its songs to attack Margaret Thatcher's economic policies. In Canada, the U2 has developed an avid following for its militant pacifism, and in Australia, Midnight Oil's lead singer, Peter Garrett, ran for the Senate last year on the Nuclear Disarmament Party ticket.

Still, the main focus of rock's current social concerns has shifted from rebellion to responsibility. The recent Live Aid concerts in Philadelphia and London generated a lot of attention and more than \$60 million for African famine relief. And now, Live Aid's organizer, Bob Geldof, has been nominated for a Nobel Prize. Said U.S. journalist Pete Hamill: "For one day the concerts welded together popular art and human politics, using the power and invention of rock'n'roll to accomplish something of practical social value." Rock is no closer to solving the world's problems now than in the 1960s, but it is finally learning to help ease the pain.

—ERIN J. JOHNSON with MICHAEL J. JENSEN and JANE WRIGHT in Toronto



Lennon, One: dreams of changing the world with love songs and protest music

Harvesting a plague of plenty

Like most farmers Harvey McEwen, a 33-year-old Saskatchewan wheat grower, has experienced both good years and bad. The 2006, when the world's wheat trade doubled to 96 million tons from 48 million tons, was the best of times. During that period Canadian farmers doubled crop production to 19 million tons, largely at the urging of Ottawa. McEwen and other farmers turned record harvests into record in-

come for wheat. In the 1980s the total market for exported wheat leveled off at about 100 million tons per year while harvests continued to grow. Last year the world's farmers grew 524 million tons of wheat, compared to 360 million in 1974. The oversupply resulted in dramatically lower prices. By last year the price for Canadian wheat had dropped to \$180 (U.S.) a ton from \$177 (U.S.) a ton in 1993. Taking inflation into account, farmers are now getting

them—on the edge of bankruptcy.

Despite the drought this year's Canadian harvest is expected to reach 26.9 million tons—20 million of it from the west—in a result of bumper crops in the northern Prairies and in Manitoba. But Canadian officials are concerned by recent threats from officials in the United States, the only nation that surpasses Canada in wheat exports, to punish highly subsidized European farmers by launching a global trade war. According



McEwen watching wheat markets disappear and farm incomes fall as grain growers battle years of drought

to exports of Canadian wheat soared to a high of 11.3 million tons in 1970. Prices were so high, says McEwen, that "you could buy land and let it go to weeds and still make money." Then last week, as he began harvesting his 300-acre crop 90 km northwest of Regina, McEwen faced the worst of it.

World wheat prices are now at the lowest level in a decade. For 145,000 Prairie grain farmers, the 10 million tons of wheat that they will harvest in the next few weeks no longer represent a testament to efficiency but a plague of plenty. The problem is a worldwide shift

less than a third as much money per ton of wheat. Still, with exports of \$4.1 billion last year, wheat remains Canada's third-largest export earner, after beef and mining products. Officials at the Canadian Wheat Board, the government marketing agency that manages sales, are unwilling to speculate on what this year's crop will earn, but farmers are preparing for a further decline. The five-year slide in prices, on top of a two-year drought that has devastated crops across much of Alberta and southern Saskatchewan, has left thousands of western farmers—and local farm machinery merchants who sell to

to Winston Wilson, president of the U.S. Wheat Associates Inc., a Washington-based farm lobby group. "Canada is not really involved in the argument, but it's going to be abandoned by the U.S. retaliation anyway."

In the United States the price of a bushel of wheat on the Chicago commodity exchange fell to \$3.45 last year from \$4.47 in 1984 and to \$5.85 at the end of last week. By mid-August, U.S. grain exports, which include wheat sales, were 26 per cent behind those of last year. Worried to end the slide, grain-belt congressmen urged President Ronald Reagan in May to adopt a plan to under-



Grain elevators at Carleton Place, Alta.: threatening the heart of the Prairie economy

cut European sales to specific, targeted countries by adding a free bonus of wheat to any of those nations that buy American wheat. Under the Bonus Initiative Commodity Export Program (BICEP) Washington will provide as much as \$1 billion worth of surplus wheat and other commodities to aid exports. The wheat will come from a massive stockpile, which is expected to hit a record this year of 42 million tons.

Washington's willingness to accumulate surpluses has been critical to the stability of world grain prices. But the Reagan administration is now seeking to end the 42-year-old program that has led to the stockpile. Under the Commodity Credit Corp. loan scheme the government agrees to buy grain at a fixed price from U.S. farmers who cannot sell their crops on the open market. If prices go above the government rate, farmers have the right to buy back the grain and resell it at the higher price. If prices remain low, the government keeps the grain. The net effect has been to put an artificial floor under world prices by pulling U.S. crops off the market when prices dipped below the government rate. Under the U.S. Farm Bill, currently making its way through Congress, Washington would phase out the loan program over three years.

The Americans say that they are not concerned by threats from Europe and Australia, the third- and fourth-largest wheat exporters, that they will fight any U.S. incursions into their traditional markets by matching U.S. price cuts.

Jenkins fighting, angry and hurting



deeper pockets than France."

For his part, Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister Lorne Hepworth is so concerned about the U.S. legislation that he has instructed his staff to provide constant updates on the progress of the bill in Congress. Indeed, the combined threat to the stabilizing grain loan program as well as the possibility of a U.S.-led export trade war has alarmed Canadian officials. Devalued Hepworth: "We are talking about fundamental changes down the line, the likes of which have not been seen in 50 years."

For Canadian wheat farmers, who export as much as 90 per cent of their crop, even a minor wheat war could be disastrous. "If the United States pushes Europe out of certain markets, Europe will sell elsewhere, competing against Canada," said Brian Glenn, an analyst with the Canadian Wheat Board. "There are no new markets for grain—just reshuffle the deck." Charles Hays, the minister of state in charge of the Wheat Board, said

that Canada "just does not have the dollars" to compete with the European and U.S. subsidies. "Our federal treasury is broke," he said. Mayor told Hepworth that he hopes to arrange a meeting of major exporting nations and convince them to channel any subsidies into credits for Third World countries that cannot currently afford imported wheat. "There has to be a better use of subsidies than to just drive the price down," said Mayor. "The present approach doesn't make sense when you see so many people in need of food around the world."

Mayor and other officials say they are also concerned by the fact that the powerful U.S. agricultural lobby that successfully pressured Washington for authorization to fight European competitors is now turning its attention to Canada. Wayne Caldwell, a market analyst for the Alberta agriculture department, said that the U.S. group is setting the groundwork to extend the use of the subsidy for attacks on traditional Canadian markets in August. The Kansas Wheat Commission accused the Canadian Wheat Board of being "extremely predatory" in U.S. markets. Then, last month U.S. Wheat Associates Inc. told the U.S. trade representatives office that government subsidies to Canadian farmers, which amounted to \$620 million last year, gave Canadian growers an "unfair" advantage in export markets.

Richard Fritts, the group's director of market analysis, said that the U.S. special trade representative is expected to reply to the charges by the end of Sep-

tember. At that time, U.S. Wheat Associates will ask Washington either to open discussions with the Canadian government as ways to end the freight subsidy or refer the issue to the International General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said Pitt. "We have been sitting here taking a beating while other countries were subsidizing their farmers. Well, we couldn't beat you so we have decided to join you."

Canadian officials say that Prairie farmers receive less subsidy than growers in other countries. Officials with Canada's largest wheat grain collection and handling company, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which is owned cooperatively by 87 milling industries, estimate that for every dollar earned by Canadian wheat farmers 19 cents come from subsidies. For U.S. farmers the estimate is 36 cents and for European farmers 58 cents.

At the same time, some countries which once were large wheat importers are becoming more self-sufficient. China, which has been a major market for Canada for several years, is now almost self-sufficient in grain. China edged out the United States last year to become the world's biggest producer of wheat by growing 97.5 million tons, compared to just 58 million tons a decade earlier. As well, from 1974 to 1984 India boosted its harvest to 45 million from 21 million tons. And in the same period Europe went from the status of customer to export competitor by pushing production to 58 million tons from 41 million. Still, the world-wide surplus has had little effect on Canadian exporters. Economists say that in most products containing wheat the cost of the grain is far outweighed by other factors, such as labor and transportation. For one thing, the wheat is heavily subsidized in the U.S. only a tenth of the cost of the finished loaf. As for the wheat's use as feed for livestock, the cost of processed feed grains, such as barley, has declined in line with the price of wheat.

The falling prices have a more direct impact on those living on the Prairies. In Saskatchewan, where roughly 60 per cent of Canada's grain is grown, wheat sales account for about one-sixth of the province's grain domestic product. In 1980 Harvey Muldon, mild grass about \$75,000 for the 500 tons of wheat that he harvested from his 500 acres, this year the same crop will probably sell for \$14,000 less, while expenses for everything from tractors fuel to fungicide soared. As a result, western farmers have postponed many major purchases from local merchants.

Farm machinery and equipment dealers are particularly hard-hit, especially areas suffering from drought. According to Richard Armstrong, supervisor of investigation for the Saskatchewan

Agriultural Implements Board, the province has lost 75 of its 704 dealerships in the past year. Gerald Reuter, a soft-spoken businessman from Regina, Sask., for one, will have to close the doors of his 16-year-old, family-owned John Deere dealership within months. "The situation only gets worse," he said. In Alberta sales of farm machinery have dropped about 20 per cent in the past year and by more than 50 per cent since the late 1970s. For Western Canada as a whole, subsidies this year are expected to total only 15,000 units, compared to more than 15,000 in 1981.



Bankruptcies are particularly painful in the close-knit communities of the Prairies. Said Jan Teran, mayor of Prosser Creek, a town of 1,500 in parched south-western Alberta, "Nobody wants to see a neighbor go out of business." In an effort to save businesses, in mid-July the Alberta government introduced a 2½-year, \$30-million aid program that will guarantee 50 per cent of farm equipment dealers' bank loans, up to \$250,000.

For Prairie wheat farmers the major issue, aside from the drought, is when the world grain glut will end. Alister Hebban, a Winnipeg-based grain marketing analyst with Saskatchewan Canada, estimates it would take at least two years and require major crop failures in countries such as China and the Soviet Union to reduce the balance between supply and demand. R.R. (Bud) Turner, president

of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, points out that massive world surpluses have occasionally disappeared almost overnight. In the early 1970s, when the Canadian government was paying farmers not to grow wheat, the Soviet Union eradicated a world surplus by increasing its purchases of grain to 15 million tons in 1972 from 1.1 million tons in 1970. But, Turner added, "history doesn't guarantee swings like that will take place in the future. We have to be warned."

The Wheat Board's Mayer said that Canada will continue to rely on its reputation as a reliable supplier of high-quality wheat for its milling industry. Although Canada's three-year wheat agreement with China expired in July and another with the Soviet Union is due to expire in July, 1986, Mayer said there is no reason to panic. "The Wheat Board has a very good working relationship with the Soviets and Chinese," he said. "We are a desirable supplier with no need to grovel in international affairs."

For its part, the Saskatchewan government included a program in its last budget for a \$200-million, five-year program to push crop yields higher, allow for more irrigation and finance research into improved plant varieties. But to farmers such as Charles Phelps near Prince Albert, Sask., such a plan echoes government exhortations during the 1970s to increase production to keep up with growing demand. "They keep telling us to get more efficient," said Phelps. "If we get any more efficient, we'll be out on the welfare line."

Still, Hayworth says that there are few alternatives. "We could throw up our hands in desperation and say there are some really serious storms clouds on the horizon," said the Saskatchewan agriculture minister. "But the fact of the matter is we have to chart a course through them. We have to find a way to bend it, and not so our farmers are survivors, but winners."

—JOHN MONROE in Regina
and WILLIAM LINDVOLD
in Washington



DISTINCTIVELY COINTREAU.

The distinctive orange taste in the distinctive cubic bottle is enjoyed throughout the four corners of the world—straight, on the rocks, with a spritz or in cocktails.





Cummings at a National Sea plant in Lunenburg rejecting many offers, creating diet products—and making money

National Sea's down-to-earth style

One of the first decisions that Gordon Cummings made after he was named chief operating officer of National Sea Products Ltd. last November was to delay ordering a sign for the firm's new headquarters in downtown Halifax. "It was inappropriate to spend \$50,000 on a sign when National Sea was in financial difficulty," he told *Monroe's* last week. Cummings, 64, also decided to occupy two lower floors of the 17-story building rather than paying the executive address on the prestigious top floor. He added, "We wanted no ivory towers."

That down-to-earth management style has been the key to pulling National Sea back from financial disaster. In late July this company, which is Canada's largest seafood producer and maker of the Highliner brand, recorded a \$72-million profit for the first six months of 1985, compared to an \$18-million loss in 1984. The turnaround took place only 17 months after government and private investors poured \$130 million into the failing company as part of a financial restructuring. And in July National Sea's board of directors appointed the highly regarded former Toronto management consultant as president, tacit approval for Cummings to proceed with his ambitious and controversial plans for expansion.

Only two years ago National Sea's resurgence seemed improbable. In the late 1970s it had borrowed heavily to

modernize its trawler fleet and processing capacity, anticipating a boom from Canada's 1977 declaration of a 200-mile economic zone off its coast. But markets for the increased catch did not materialize. As a result, by late 1983 National Sea owed \$40 million, and its warehouses contained \$100 million in unsold fish. To avoid bankruptcy a group of lenders—including such wealthy local families as the Jolys, the Macraes and the Scheps—saved the company in February, 1984.

The firm immediately tried to attract Cummings away from Toronto-based Woods Gordon, where he specialized in finance and computerized management. An adviser to the Kirby Bank Pacer on Atlantic Fisheries in 1980, Cummings had studied the financial reports of dozens of East Coast fishing firms for clues to their problems. Said Cummings: "I had the data on everyone." The company finally hired him as a consultant in August, 1984, and named him chief operating officer three months later.

Cummings moved quickly to stabilize the fishing ship. He closed or sold six of its 21 fish-processing plants, slashed overhead costs and trimmed the work force of 5,000 by 250. Then, Cummings ordered several trawlers modified to bring ashore better-quality fish. He also introduced new Highliner products using lighter bottomers to appeal to discerning consumers.

National Sea also benefited from a

new federal fish quota system, which guarantees it access to a maximum volume of fish. That has allowed it to increase sales by providing major customers with a steady supply of fresh fish. Next month National Sea will start operating an international trading company to supply its customers with seafood purchased from outside Canada.

Still, there are problems ahead for the revitalized company. Fishermen in the American Northeast are pressing for countervailing duties on Canadian fish exports—a move that could threaten two-thirds of its nearly \$500 million in sales. And the company's request to the federal department of Fisheries for permission to use a 250-foot deep-sea factory freezer trawler, capable of freezing fish within minutes, has met with stiff opposition. Unlike fishermen in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland who say that the trawler's higher-quality fish may devastate their own catches, while critics claim that the new trawler will take jobs from shore-based processing plants. For his part, Cummings argues that the high-tech ship is needed to ensure National Sea's international competitiveness.

But so far Cummings' strategy is seen as a welcome model for success in the still-troubled East Coast fishery. Said Senator Michael Kirby, who conducted the 1983 fishery task force: "They have followed a blueprint for recovery."

—CHRIS WOOD in Halifax

Some Canadians don't have the stomach for high-risk investments.



Neither do we.

High-risk investing demands nerves of steel.

One moment you're inching towards the summit of great riches. The next moment your eyes are closed and your heart is in your mouth.

We prefer the middle road. The investors approach may lack the thrills and chills, but the results are just as exciting.

First we start with a complete analysis of your present needs and resources. Then together we establish specific financial goals. Finally, we custom-tailor an investment strategy that strikes a balance

between guaranteed earnings and capital growth.

This is not to say that the road you take will be flat, monotonous and unrewarding.

Our forty-five years of experience give us an edge in spotting financial opportunities for our clients. Which is why for several years running, Investors has managed funds that have climbed to the top ranks of investment funds in Canada.

Even on the middle road to financial peace of mind, we occasionally fly.

Investors
PROFIT FROM OUR EXPERIENCE

A MEMBER OF THE POWER FINANCIAL GROUP OF COMPANIES

Thatcher's model Canadian

In the troubled world of British labor relations, a tough-talking Nova Scotian is Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's model manager. In 1983 Thatcher hired Graham Day, 52, to revitalize one of the country's chronic money-losers, the nation's shipbuilding industry. As chairman of British Shipbuilders, Day overcame an unwieldy engine created by the former Labour government when it nationalized most of Britain's shipbuilding. And after two years on the job, his tough, affable style, his classic Canadian accent and his staggering success at putting losses to \$25 million last year from \$181 million in 1983, have won respect from both government ministers and resentful trade union leaders and made him Thatcher's choice for other top-level projects. "I told the women I do not bluff," said Day. "It was a game of chicken; who is going to blink first."

Day's record contrasts sharply with another prominent foreign manager, American Ian MacGregor, who piloted the National Coal Board through a distressing year-long miners' strike that ended in March. Day freed down his own labor force within two months of his arrival at the firm as did the successful unions in the process. That

managerial record has won high praise from Thatcher, who is said to have asked Day to take over MacGregor's job when both men's contracts expire in 12 months. Day has not denied that rumor but he said it was unlikely that he would accept the job. Still, he told Macdonald, he works best in disaster areas.

The grandson of a tailor's cutter from London's East End, Canadian-born Day joined Canadian Pacific Ltd. in 1964 and set up its bulk shipping subsidiary. In 1971 he moved to Britain, where he ran the Cammell Laird shipbuilding yard near Liverpool before moving to a senior administrative post with British Shipbuilders in 1978. During the next two years Day drew up a plan for a radical restructuring of the firm. But the Labour government at the time refused to accept his tough strategy, and in 1977 he returned to Canada to teach at Dalhousie University. In September, 1983, he returned to Britain at Thatcher's

Day playing chicken



in the country. Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd.

Day's goal is to turn British Shipbuilders into a lean merchant operation pursuing orders for such profitable market niches as tugboats and supply vessels. And he wants to stop competing with heavily subsidized Japanese and South Korean yards for orders for controversial deep-sea cargo vessels. Day's bold restructuring of an industry can largely be traced to his attraction considerable attention. "It is regarded as unusual in Britain to try to achieve," said an admiring British Shipbuilders director of corporate affairs, John Poles. "Most British managers would sidestep the difficult bits, preferring the blurred compromise."

But some Britons have been critical of Day's tactics. Trade leaders say that the policy of setting off the only profitable sector of British Shipbuilders at a time when capital is badly needed is a destructive one. There is also lingering resentment over his 1983 negotiations with the union. "Industrial relations went out the window and we were left with a very bitter pill to swallow," said James McFall, chairman of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions supporting commerce.

Even if the Labour Party wins the next election and endorses its plan, it is not realistic to expect the shipbuilding industry, it is unlikely that Day will return to Canada. "I do not think there is a demand for disaster work in Canada," he said. "And, besides, I think I am fundamentally unknown there."

—PATRICIA MORRISON in London

OLYMPIC ONLY NON-STOP* TO ATHENS



A WISE CHOICE



No changing planes in Europe. No inconvenient connections, baggage transfer or delays. Just fast and safe. Enjoy Olympics' wide-bodied 747 comfort and quality service underpinned all the way by Greece. Olympic is the wise choice with the only non-stop from Montreal and some plane service from Toronto.

And from Athens, only Olympic offers convenient connections to over two dozen Greek towns and islands. All through our own time-saving terminal.

Plus connections to major centres in the Middle East, Africa, Australia and Singapore.

For details contact your travel agent or Olympic Airways at (416) 591-8775 in Toronto, 232 Yonge Street, M5B 2E2, (514) 878-9691 in Montreal, 1200 McGill College, Suite 1250 H3B 2G7.



OLYMPIC AIRWAYS
The International Airline of Greece

The Ottawa Classic

The ancient Lord Elgin Hotel is a landmark of tradition and hospitality located in the heart of downtown Ottawa. The Lord Elgin is just there above bluffs from Parliament, and only steps from all the best Ottawa has to offer in shopping, sightseeing, and restaurants. With rates that are truly affordable, a recreation at the Lord Elgin is your assurance of comfort, cleanliness and convenience.



LORD ELGIN HOTEL

Elgin Blvd. at Laurier Avenue Ottawa K1P 3K8

CALL TOLL-FREE 1-800-267-4298

DIRECT TO HOTEL FOR RESERVATIONS

Single from \$50. Double from \$55. Special weekend rates available.

FREE INDOOR PARKING

Hustling the market for big profits

By Peter C. Newman

With trust companies decaying and another, the chartered banks seeking, most manufacturing firms trying to revive their capital investment accounts and the energy companies caught between lower oil prices and a newly deregulated environment, the investability of Canada's stock markets looks somewhere between that of a casino and a race track.

That hasn't stopped more than two million Canadians from playing the stock market: buying and selling their stock platters in a new breed of security salesman. As meticulous as their bookish predecessors, these self-styled "security analysts" are much more sophisticated in their approach, and some have built up enviable records for staying ahead of fluctuating share prices. Among the most successful is Roly Jones, who started as a young broker clerk on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange and now labours in the expanding vineyard of Merrill Lynch Canada Ltd.'s Toronto office. A 44-year-old entrepreneur with a spectacular lifestyle that includes sailing a magnificent wooden dacha which once belonged to the king of Sweden, Jones follows 72 publicly traded Canadian companies, ranking their buy-and-sell limits. He recommends the top 16 be bought, and the bottom 16 eliminated from individual portfolios and keeps a running score of the results. He can be tough on the losers, such as this comment on Irwin Tea Ltd., which he urged investors to avoid at all cost.

"Discontinued lines are still hanging earnings. Almost 60 people have left the company in the past year, including its public relations staff."

Jones preaches strict criteria for buying: current price levels should not be more than twice the book value, long-term debt as a percentage of invested capital should not go over 30 per cent, current yields should be below the ten-year average, and the company's five-year compounded annual growth should be in excess of 10 per cent of per-share earnings and eight per cent of dividends. "Outside such standards," he says, "the buyer is entering the realm of speculation, which is not the game I'm investing." Discontinued lines are remarkable, so much so that a Jones recommendation to buy or sell is sometimes enough to move stock prices.

An altogether different approach is that of Fred Boyka, a senior account executive with Mess. Lowndes & Co., a

Bay Street brokerage house that specializes in mutual funds. A former Swiss-based investment executive closely in touch with the stock exchanges of Europe, Boyka has become a convert to mutual funds as the ideal investing instrument. "Apart from the sensible diversification and professional management they provide," he says, "it is a way of tapping stock markets all over the world, many of which have outperformed the Canadian exchanges in the



Jones among the most successful of all

any one of the past seven years." Boyka sponsors and teaches free monthly seminars on investing which are usually oversubscribed.

The most radical marketing departure by any of the major firms has been Wood Gundy's flashy brunch, known as 42nd Street. Staffed by a baker's dozen of magnificently attired waiters (no women, as yet), they operate out of the 42nd

floor of the Toronto Dominion Centre.

The office decor sets the mood: client subsidies hang with old Chinese and Imperial Roman books and 54 original Jim Opossum cartoons. The trading section has a sound system tuned to soft rock, and there is a resident cocktailer.

This too is run by Tim Miller, 27, whose office has a bubble-gum machine, a toy car which he means around the floor and a full-scale dummy of himself. "It's a nice introductor when people first come into my office," he explains. "It gets customers' shoulders down, so they relax a little bit."

Tireded to Tapples yearning for new raw, 42nd Street has expanded its accounts so that it now ranks third among Wood Gundy's 32 offices, its salesmen averaging "the second-highest gross per ticket in the system" (last Christmas, when a trading session was not made for clarity, the 42nd Street group helped generate \$140,492 in one day).

What is most intriguing about 42nd Street (apart from the fact that it can exist and thrive inside an institutional environment as Wood Gundy) is the background of its staff. They number 26 currently, degrees among them and include not just law graduates and chartered accountants but a former pharmacist, a U.S. Navy computer expert and a PhD in philosophy. "None of them came straight out of school," boasts Miller, "so they bring different ideas to the table and they have an appreciation of not only how difficult it is to be a trader but what kind of respect you should have for earnings."

Miller convinced Wood Gundy to try the intensive approach three years ago. "I'd been the top salesman for many years, but I had a perception that the business was being done incorrectly. I'd have a multimillion-dollar account that would come in, and he would have to be beside me on a garbage pail while we discussed his portfolio. One night we were sitting around the 42nd floor, dreamed up the new concept and decided to call it 42nd Street. People said, 'Well, you know, 42nd Street is paupers, whores and drug dealers.' I thought, well, that's consistent with people's image of what brokers do for a living, so it can't be all that bad."

Miller as well as Jones, Boyka and dozens of other gifted stock salesmen in brokerage offices across the country are turning the business upside down. They are adding an element of intelligence and sophistication to the fear and greed that still drive the stock market.

Get the most out of your personal and business life—it's essential to be well organized. With Maclean's Executive Diary by your side you'll have one of the best personal organizers ever available—anywhere.

Maclean's Executive Desk Diary
Maclean's Executive Desk Diary helps you get organized and stay organized. "Executive-style" pages layout with plenty of space on each day for most scheduling of appointments, calendar and address for reminders, and a full year's calendar on every spread so you're always prepared.

It's a top quality hard bound book, expertly crafted in the British tradition with soft-back leather cover, and a full year's calendar on every spread so you're always prepared. It's a top quality hard bound book, expertly crafted in the British tradition with soft-back leather cover, and a full year's calendar on every spread so you're always prepared.



Plus there's capsule information about holidays, business hours, entry and exit regulations and average temperatures in 45 countries, and a full-color world color map with time zones and major transportation routes. All in addition to three full-length monthly calendars for each month (1986 planner, calendar pages and 1987 calendar pages). Colored pages and follow page number complete the executive quality appearance.

Maclean's Pocket Diary

The perfect companion to your desk diary, for pocket, business or purse. Matching binding and gold-embossed pages make this diary an executive pocket diary, the perfect accessory to help you stay

organized while you're away from the office. A handy volume of superior information in addition to convenient use.

The Maclean's Desk Diary and Pocket Diary are hardcover, large organizers for pocket and office use. Each diary is a unique, personalized, executive style for 1986, business executives and others. Reunited with gold-embossed initials. Each diary is a unique, personalized, executive style for 1986, business executives and others. Reunited with gold-embossed initials.

Reunite your 1986 Maclean's diaries now to ensure delivery prior to the following season.

Complete the coupon below and send to "Maclean's Executive Diary" 777 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7

MACLEAN'S EXECUTIVE DIARY		Order by mail only (not for sale in stores)	
Executive Desk Diary \$21.95 (incl. tax)		Executive Pocket Diary \$11.95 (incl. tax)	
Quantity: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10		Quantity: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10	
Shipping and handling (included)		Shipping and handling (included)	
GST (included in price)		GST (included in price)	
Desk Diary: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10		Pocket Diary: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10	
Additional info: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Additional info: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Delivery by: <input type="checkbox"/> Express <input type="checkbox"/> Standard		Delivery by: <input type="checkbox"/> Express <input type="checkbox"/> Standard	
Total: <input type="checkbox"/> \$21.95 <input type="checkbox"/> \$43.90 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65.85 <input type="checkbox"/> \$87.80 <input type="checkbox"/> \$109.75 <input type="checkbox"/> \$131.70 <input type="checkbox"/> \$153.65 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175.60 <input type="checkbox"/> \$197.55 <input type="checkbox"/> \$219.50		Total: <input type="checkbox"/> \$11.95 <input type="checkbox"/> \$23.90 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35.85 <input type="checkbox"/> \$47.80 <input type="checkbox"/> \$59.75 <input type="checkbox"/> \$71.70 <input type="checkbox"/> \$83.65 <input type="checkbox"/> \$95.60 <input type="checkbox"/> \$107.55 <input type="checkbox"/> \$119.50	

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
PROVINCE: _____
COUNTRY: _____
TELEPHONE: _____
FAX: _____
E-MAIL: _____

Please allow six weeks for delivery.

M5W-1A7

The Canadian navy's hard-time days

By Peter C. Newman

The Atlantic battle to what was once the world's third-largest and arguably most important maritime defence force—the Royal Canadian Navy—came in the shape of a private order, early last year, for four submarines from a shipbuilder at Port Moody, B.C. The quartet of \$600,000 boats will have all the underwater features of standard submarines, such as ballast tanks and battery-driven motors, but they will be used to take shoppers, 24 at a time, on underwater tours of the artificial island sea that is being added to the gorgeous West Kelowna Mall.

When a shopping centre boasts a larger and more modern fleet of submarines than the nation's navy—which has only three 1980s-vintage subs—something is seriously out of kilter. The governing misconception on which the Murray Port shopping centre is based runs something like this: we live on a huge, self-sufficient and invulnerable continent, we don't really need to worry about the sea around us and, therefore, don't really need a navy—except perhaps as a national joke.

It's a comforting notion for a country in which most citizens live out of sight and sound of the sea, and it's dead wrong. We may not be a seafaring nation but we are far from self-contained, and anything but landlocked. Canada is an island very much dependent on seaborne trade. The terminals of our main highways and railway systems run to tidewater. Every day 120 ships enter or sail from Canadian ports, fully 35 per cent of our exports—worth almost a third of Canada's gross national product—are carried by ship. Our 94,320-km coastline encloses an economy dependent on trade lifelines flung across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

This week's naval review on Canada's west coast, which followed a similar ceremonial assembly in Halifax at the end of June, marked the Royal Canadian Navy's 15th anniversary. The splendid spectacles served mainly to revive memories of what the fleet had once been and to suggest how smaller than the British Columbia ferry fleet, our navy is a tattered remnant of the once-proud armada that helped win the Second World War.

The decline from these heady days has been dramatic. All but four destroyers are gone. The current fleet of 18 ships, 26 years old, held together by budgets of grey paint and the dedication of

their loyal crews. These Noah's Arks would not last 10 minutes even in the kind of contained, conventional skirmish that was fought in the Falklands. In fact, three of the destroyers counted as part of our front-line NATO contribu-

tion the Soviet Navy. According to *June's Fighting Ships* (published by our very own Ken Thomson), the Soviet fleet is expanding at the rate of 10 major units a year, including the launch of a new nuclear sub every five weeks. The Soviet



HMCS Annapolis' fast-up destroyers, grey patrol and an expanding Soviet fleet

underwater battle fits no shopping centre pond. Its pride in the 30,000-ton Typhoon sub, which measures 75 yards longer than the standard Canadian football field. Most threatening to Canada are the Delmas, regularly detected off the east and west coasts. They have the range to pop enough 50-60-25 missiles into our cities to wipe out urban Canada in one shot. During one typical year

(1982), Canadian destroyers reported 406 sightings of Soviet submarines off the west coast.

At the other end of the country, we face the most eternal maritime contest: Rear Admiral R.D. Yawow, who heads our Pacific fleet, has bluntly warned

"The main threat to North America is the nuclear ballistic missile-firing submarine. At least three are always within missile range in the Atlantic and two in

current war headlines were more freight than Halifax, Montreal, Quebec City and Toronto combined. It cost this level—protection of trade and maintenance of sovereignty—that a Canadian naval service began to make sense.

Canada's navy may not be able to contribute much to any future confrontation between superpowers, but it must at least have a fleet capable of patrolling our own waters. Since 1960s Labrador

Another seldom-mentioned aspect of potential Canadian naval involvement is terrorism at sea. We have a dozen oil rigs off our east coast which could easily be seized and their crews held for ransom. According to a report by the International Maritime Organization, there have been at least 200 attacks against incidents of actual, attempted or threatened maritime terrorism since 1945. Only a beleaguered, rapidly actuated naval force could deal with such emergencies in Canadian waters.

In a potential wartime situation one of the most severe threats would come from undersea mines. The Soviet Union is calculated to have a stock of half a million, and as Robert N. Baughst, president of the Canadian Maritime Defence Association, pointed out recently, "It would take only six mines strategically placed in Canadian waters—to merely the threat of placing them—to seriously disrupt essential elements of our economy." Canada's navy has no minesweeping gear at all. A shivering platoon of frogmen is trained to patrol our harbor bottoms with hand-held sensors. That's rather like defending yourself against a tank with slingshots.

The answer to these and other failings is to persuade the politicians who command Ottawa's priorities that a national will exists for a stronger navy. Admiral James C. Wood, who heads the Maritime Command in Halifax, is convinced that such a turnaround is taking place. "The capabilities of our maritime defence forces reflect Canadian attitudes," he says, "and range from modest to magnificent. The factors that have remained constant are the length of our coastline, the vastness of our oceanic areas, the rich resources which exist in these areas and the grave difficulties encountered in maintaining control over these areas in time of war. The variables are, of course, the human and physical resources that Canada provides to ensure the preservation of our maritime sovereignty. I believe we have now moved past the bottom of the curve and are once again on the way up."

Certainly, something must be done. These shopping centre subs may be fun to ride, but they will not patrol our fishing limits, enforce sovereignty over our north or defend us against the erratic impulses of terrorists or other enemies. Only a robust Royal Canadian Navy can also stand in high time we begin to reclaim its heritage, which was celebrated with such proud pomp, if dubious circumstances, this summer.

Peter C. Newman, senior contributing editor of Maclean's, served at sea in the Royal Canadian Navy reserve.



HMCS Fraser: Soviet Victor M submarine (below) sovereignty, target practice

the Pacific. Yawow's operational flotilla (eight destroyers without a single helicopter, half a dozen patrol boats with no minesweeping gear, one tanker, a research vessel and some small auxiliary) is responsible for the maintenance of a million square miles of coast. Our Pacific fleet, at 56 million tons of Canadian cargo per year, surpassed transatlantic commerce in 1982. Yaw-

ow was decommissioned on Nov. 22, 1987, we have not had a single naval ship with the seaborning capabilities for venturing north of 54° Canada had no way about the recent voyage of the U.S. icebreaker Polar Sea through the Northwest Passage, and no one complains our claim to that channel. Only a naval presence could validate it. At the moment, our naval ships can't even get there.

Politics of the bench



Fauriol, Federal Court Justice James Jerome and McKelvey (below) seeking the best

The image of a black-robed judge dispensing justice wisely and impartially has traditionally been a part of the national perception. Then, last week the Canadian Bar Association (CBA) issued a report that severely challenges that view. The \$90,000 study, a product of CBA interviews with politicians, judges and lawyers across the country, concluded that the criteria used for appointing judges are overly political. The hard-hitting report went on to declare, "In most provinces politics plays too important a part in selecting candidates for the bench—in some provinces to the point of abusing the concept of partnership."

An eight-member CBA committee began the study in April, 1984, shortly before this prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, announced the appointments of cabinet minister Mark MacGuigan and government House Leader Yves Fauriol to the Federal Court of Canada. Although there was widespread criticism of the appointments as patronage, MacGuigan was swiftly cleared by the CBA's national committee on the judiciary—which since 1967 has screened all the federal government's judicial candidates. But Fauriol was appointed without CBA consultation. Declined the report: "There is cynicism concerning the appointment of judges, and this cynicism must be allayed if

confidence in the legal system is to be maintained."

To that end, the report recommends that nominations should come from a wide variety of sources. As well, it said, federal and provincial advisory committees, including chief justices, government representatives, lawyers and lay people, should be established in all provinces. These bodies already exist in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, but



the report recommends improvements in all but British Columbia and Ontario. Such committees chairman and former CBA president Neil McKelvey: "The idea is to make selection as impartial as possible to seek out the best person, which we don't think the present system does."

Last week Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said that he may review the process now used for selecting the country's 1,500 judges. And Justice Minister John Crosbie acknowledged that the current system could be improved, although he added that the Conservative government's 40-year judicial appointments to date have all been "good, competent people." Still, McKelvey declared, "there has been a preponderance of party supporters appointed to the bench by the present government, as there was previously."

—PIETER KOPPELLEN in Toronto

ComputerLand

We help you satisfy your computer needs across the country.

Business does not grow on theory alone.

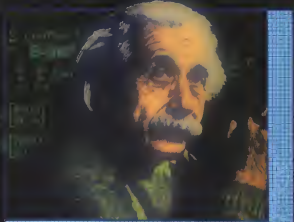
Einstein was known as a theorist but in business, you'll be appreciated for your practicality.

The **K**nowledgeable and **U**nderstanding people at ComputerLand specialize in turning your data processing problems into practical solutions. We take the time to match your business with the proper hardware and accessories and back them up with economical **M**aintenance **P**rograms.

And to ensure that you operate at peak efficiency, we provide the best available **T**raining.

With over 60 stores, ComputerLand gives you coast-to-coast support whatever your computer needs may be.

Why does ComputerLand work so hard for you? Because practically everyone needs practicality!



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Banbury
Kelowna
Nanaimo
Richmond
Pittsford
Victoria
Vancouver (4)
Vernon

ALBERTA

Calgary (2)
Edmonton (2)
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Red Deer

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina
Saskatoon

MANITOBA

Brandon
Winnipeg

ONTARIO

Burns
Burlington
Caledonia
Dundas
Fergus
Hamilton
London
Mississauga (2)
North Bay
Oshawa

Oshawa
Ottawa
Peterborough
Smiths Falls, N.Y.
St. Catharines
Sarnia
Scarborough
Shelburne
Thunder Bay
Toronto (14)
Windsor
Windsor

QUEBEC

Chicoutimi
Doll
Laval
Montreal (2)
Quebec City
St. John's
St. Lawrence
Shedden
Vincennes

ATLANTIC

St. John's, N.S.
St. John's, N.B.
Fredericton, N.S.
Halifax, N.S.
St. John's, N.B.

St. John's, N.B.

St. John's, N.B.

St. John's, N.B.

St. John's, N.B.

St. John's, N.B.

St. John's, N.B.

Over 60 stores
across Canada

ComputerLand

Writer Jackie Collins, 44, *Dynasty* star Joan Collins's younger sister, fiddled in acting after she dropped out of school in London at 15—but she really wanted to become a writer. Now, with her 1993 book, *Lucy*, just published, Los Angeles-based Collins says, "I write because it's what I love to do—and each year my books get more popular." All of them reached best-seller status, especially her 1988 roman à clef, *Hollywood Wives*, which stayed on the lists in the United States, Canada and Britain for a year and became a mini-series which was aired on TV last February. "The story is more important to me than the words," said Collins, whose books have not always received kind reviews. She attributes her success to "the variety" of her subject matter, which ranges from sex to money to murder and second acts. She added that she and her sister are good friends and that Joan reads her books despite the fact that "I watch *Dynasty*—but I like *Dallas* better."

Rossing both *Erce* 96 and British Columbia's largest privately owned corporation is an unprecedented business challenge for the dynamic *Jim Pattison*, 54. Dealing as chairman and president of the upcoming world fair, Pattison says that he now regularly works 15 hours a day, seven days a week, and he added that the public sector "generates more heat" than he is accustomed to. But he found this year to



Collins: a dropout and author of 10 best-selling books.

mission for Saskatchewan natives on the Expo site since April. Declared Saskatchewan-born, Vancouver-raised, Pattison: "I am a B.C. guy all the way, but my whole family was born and raised in Saskatchewan, and I have strong feelings for it and for the people there." On a recent business trip to Lloydminster, he ordered his charter plane to land in Lussland (population 734) for a nostalgic look at "the old home place."

Although deaf since birth and a speech therapy student since infancy, *Wendie Vaughan*, 36, had to take a crash course in sign language when she was the part of a deaf teenager in *Raggs*, a movie now in production in Montreal and also starring *Kiefer Sutherland* and *Peter Spence*. Toronto native Vaughan, who was hospitalized, plays a young girl whose deafness is much more of a handicap than Vaughan's is to her *Sid*. Vaughan: "Sometimes I think a lot about the part, and sometimes it is hard to get the right feeling to make it look right through my eyes." A Grade 10 graduate who plans to return to school in Toronto in the fall, Vaughan admits that this is her first



Sutherland and Vaughn: a crash course

add a youth-leaving company to her business empire. (As one 16-foot actor, cruise ship *News Springs* will probably join the fleet, expected to reach 500 vessels within a few years.) The firm operates on the same principle as car-leasing firms and its offices in Lussland mean to have a presence. As well, he has joined a group planning a mammoth pro-Expo

real job. She confessed, "I had a part in a movie when I was 9—but then I was just playing model."

After *Sylvie Bernier*, 25, won Canada's first Olympic gold medal for diving last year in Los Angeles, she became a familiar figure in Quebec by leading her name to a variety of products. But following many complaints from dissatisfied customers, the Quebec Consumer Protection Office is investigating one of her clients—Les Pousins Supérieures Inc., a Montreal-area swimming pool company. Last May, Bernier appeared on 20-second television commercials, in both French and English, proclaiming that Les Pousins pools were "worth a gold medal."

But when the company closed down its operations on July 15, more than 80 customers said that their pools had not been completed. Bernier says that she did a thorough review of the company's finances before agreeing to endorse its products. She added, "I feel very badly for the people who lost their money. I too feel like a victim."

Dallas-based cosmetic magnate *Mary Kay Ash*, 59, whose signature solar in pink and whose ad campaign has made her a multimillionaire, attended a Mary Kay Cosmetics convention in Toronto last week where she launched a new perfume and talked about her new house. Ash said that the casual retirement her many rooms she has in the 15,000-square-foot mansion, but she added that she decreased all of them herself—including her personal bathroom, which is a pink marble replica of *Libertine*'s she added, "All but the chandelier over the bathtub—I close that myself."



Bernier: incomplete pools

—Edited by BETTE LAURITSEN

XEROX

The following message about Laser Printers is exclusive to Xerox.

No other major vendor can claim our entire system of interfaces and software that makes our printers capable of fitting with the information system you now have. Xerox laser printing systems are as easy to implement as they are easy to use.

The incredible control you achieve over the look of any document is also original to laser printing systems.

Your control over productivity is equally complete. You print only what you need, when you need it, right at your point of need. This control results in substantial cost savings on virtually all your office printing requirements.

One of our laser printing systems is certain to snap into place to meet your needs. So it's no longer a puzzle to print for less and make it look better too.

If this is good news to you, just remember where you read it first.



Team Xerox gives you a comprehensive approach to office system integration.

We also stand for dedicated service and support people. But most of all, we stand for solutions that fit.

The Xerox family of compatible laser printers



XEROX Solutions that fit.

For more information call 1-800-367-1300*, or mail in this coupon to: Xerox Canada Inc., P.O. Box 911, Station "U", Toronto, Ontario M8Z 5P9.

- Please: ☐ Send me information
☐ Have a sales representative call.
☐ Arrange a demonstration.

Name _____
 Title _____
 Company _____
 Address _____
 City _____ Province _____
 Postal Code _____ Phone No. _____

*In B.C. 1-800-367-1302

PERM0021

—— Direct service from Toronto. Same carrier service from Vancouver.

Enjoy CPAir's distinctive style of service and attention all the way there. And back. With no U.S. Customs hassles along the way.

We'll give you a 35% mileage point bonus.

INTRODUCTORY FARE
\$899[†]
FROM WASHINGTON

[illegible]

A photograph of a man and a woman walking away from the camera on a sandy beach. The man is wearing blue shorts and the woman is wearing a dark top and light-colored pants. They are walking towards the ocean, which has gentle waves breaking on the shore. The background is filled with lush green trees and foliage.

(PLAY NEW ZEALAND'S NATIONAL PASTIME)

The Kiwi is a strange bird. It can't fly. Not even a little. So what does a Kiwi do when a hungry predator stops by for a bite? Presto chango he dons a clever disguise. (See box

Kiwi bird in Latin is *apteryx australis*. However, "wandering the shores of Allford Sound calling, 'Here apteryx australis, here apteryx australis'" will do little good. Kiwi birds have a poor grasp of the Romance languages.



NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	
CITY	
PHONE	CODE

K I W I
— Master of Disguise —

A detailed illustration of a kiwi bird and its egg. The kiwi bird is on the left, shown in profile, facing right. It has a long, dark, pointed beak and is standing on its two feet. To its right is a large, oval-shaped egg with a mottled, speckled pattern. The background is plain white.

Call us 1st.

CPAir 

Official Airline of EXPO 86 Vancouver



STELLAR. TRY US ON FOR SIZE.



Besides giving you a lot of luxury, Stellar gives you a lot of room.

Stellar was born in the mind of the Italian designer Giorgetto Giugiaro. He deserves full credit for creating a car that tall people love.

With the driver's seat pushed back, Stellar's front legroom runs 41 inches. And you can stretch out as much as you want because the front bucket seats recline fully. They also have adjustable headrests.

Stellar's roominess extends to the back seat area as well. Three adults can travel comfortably,

with plenty of hip room and 37 inches of headroom.

Also impressive is Stellar's trunk. It has 12.6 cubic feet of cargo space, fully carpeted. That's enough to hold about 7 average-sized suitcases. What's nice about the trunk is that it also comes with a courtesy light to help you unpack when it's dark.

Of course, Stellar is equally accommodating in other areas as

well. There are no fewer than 6 specific storage places inside the car, including — in the top-of-the-line Stellar GSi — a rear seat armrest with a large, hide-away compartment.

There is one area where Stellar is beautifully small — price. For a luxury car that comes with tinted safety glass all around, rear seat heating ducts, quartz halogen headlights and Michelin all-season, steel-belted radials as standard equipment, Stellar is a truly affordable automobile.

Why not visit your Hyundai dealer and ask for a set of keys.

Test drive a Stellar today.



STELLAR BRINGS THE COST OF LUXURY DOWN TO EARTH



SCIENCE

Dangerous stowaways

For almost 50 years scientists have charted the northward migration of the so-called "killer" bees. The aggressive insects are descendants of two dozen African queen bees which escaped during experiments in Brazil in 1957 and began to interbreed with indigenous bees in that country. Scientists had forecast that because of the insects' natural tendency to spread in all directions, they would arrive in the southern United States by 1988. But when U.S. officials identified a colony of 90 bees found near Lost Hills, Calif., last month as Africanized bees, it became clear that the insects had arrived early and in a way no one had foreseen: aboard ships carrying oil-drilling equipment from Brazil. Meanwhile, in the Lake Ontario port of Oswego, N.Y., scientists are searching for Africanized bees which may have escaped from a colony found aboard a Brazilian freighter last summer and subsequently destroyed. Said entomologist Roger Morse, head of the upper New York state bee hunt: "When you realize the tremendous air and sea traffic, every place is a suspect."

The Africanized bees have been spreading northward at the rate of about 500 miles a year. Although their sting is no more toxic than that of the European honeybees found in North America, their wild swarms and repeated attacks against intruders have made them a threat in South America. Scientists say the bees (if not survive the winter in latitudes lighter than California or North Carolina. Still, they claim that interbreeding between the less productive Africanized bees and European honeybees could produce an insect that is less inclined to seek nectar and pollenate crops. Said Kevin Ker, a pest-management specialist with Ontario's agriculture ministry: "Because the killer bee is less active, there is the potential to harm agriculture."

In fact, some scientists predict that a high level of breeding between the two species could result in an annual North American crop loss of as much as \$38 million. As well, Africanized bees found in Oswego carried nectar, parasites that feed on honeybees and can potentially destroy honeybee colonies. Said Ker of the Africanized bee: "It's really just like any pest. No one likes to hear it is in their area."

—SHERIE ARZUMANIAN in Toronto



SHATTER YOUR IDEAS ABOUT VODKA.

Even though all vodkas look pretty much the same, don't let appearances fool you. Balalaika is uniquely subtle and dry, because it's made of 100% grain neutral spirits, 40 and 50% alc/vol (80 and 100 proof). It's made for a particularly pure and crisp vodka. (Gladly, you can enjoy Balalaika by its looks if you like. Just mix vodka or straight up.)

But to appreciate the real difference, break out the Balalaika.

BALALAIKA. CHARCOAL-FILTERED VODKA.

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Macleans

is available on
35mm microfilm and microfiche.

For information contact:
Maclean Hunter Micropublishing
4601 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., M2N 5L9
(416) 221-1657

A descent into movie hell

FISAL CUT DREAMS AND DISASTER IN THE MAKING OF HEAVEN'S GATE

By Steven Bach
(*MovieWeek*, 122 pages, \$29.95)

In September, 1978, United Artists officials enthusiastically announced a new movie deal: The Hollywood studio had just agreed to finance director Michael Cimino's next project, a \$13-million western starring Kris Kristofferson and Isabelle Huppert. Senior executives—including vice-president Steven Bach—expressed confidence that *Heaven's Gate* would rival Cimino's recently completed *The Deer Hunter*, which later won five Oscars, including the award for best picture. In *Fiscal Cut Dreams and Disaster in the Making of Heaven's Gate*, Bach declares, "We were betting that Cimino would deliver a blockbuster with 'us' written all over it, a return to epic filmmaking and epic returns." But as he notes in his incisive, cautionary account, what the studio got instead was an \$44-million failure. *Heaven's Gate* cost executives their jobs and

crippled United Artists itself—contributing to its subsequent sale to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Bach's refusal to shirk responsibility for the disaster lends *Fiscal Cut* a vivid honesty. As one of two executives who survived the studio's financial support while constantly over budget and behind schedule, Bach was among those fired in his book he envisions no bitterness, only bewilderment at Cimino's success in obtaining the studio's financial support while constantly over budget and behind schedule. But in describing conditions on the set, Bach's account is frequently inadequate, relying on secondhand accounts.

Bach's portrait of Cimino almost makes up for that inadequacy. The director indulged in potboiler after potboiler, but his pursuit of perfection backfired. He failed to edit the 228 hours of footage to anyone's satisfaction—including his own. And

critics condemned the three-hour, 30-minute film when it premiered in New York in 1980, almost a year behind schedule. Then, United Artists and Cinema withdrew *Heaven's Gate*, adding to its notoriety. A truncated 25-hour version released the next year was also unsuccessful. That Cimino's extravaganzas were unusual is clear from Bach's brilliant juxtapositions of filmmaking, such as Woody Allen, who was also working for the studio at the time.

Like the critics, Bach was infuriated by Cimino's fits. But while he describes the impact *Heaven's Gate* had on others' personal lives, he is so reticent about his own that the reader can seldom identify with his predicament. Still, in questioning the price of creativity, Bach speaks sensibly for a critic on splashing movie budgets. Ironically, as *Fiscal Cut* reached bookstores earlier this month, Cimino's comeback attempt, *The Bear of the South*, opened across North America. In Hollywood a director is always as good as his next movie.

—SHAWN REARDF



Huppert: Cimino's actress



Ian Holm, Wendy Hiller handling stress in a re-creation of emotional desolation

FILMS

Tragedy in a lonely world

WITCHERITY
Directed by David Hare

A young man named John Morgan (Tom Wilkinson) arrives at a dinner party where the hostess, Jean Travers (Jessica Hagedorn), thinks he is a friend of her guest's—and the guests assume he is a friend of hers. The next day the man reappears on the hostess's doorstep, notes himself in and, while she waits, notes himself in the bed. In *Witcherity*, named after the sleepy English town in which the action occurs, the shocking scenes are merely a means for writer David Hare (Hare) to explore his favorite subjects: love, men and emotional repression. By examining the events that led up to the shooting and its aftermath as well, writer-director Hare unfolds the mystery about why someone would behave as John Morgan did. Not surprisingly, the biggest villain of all is the British penchant for reticence.

Jean Travers is devastated by the highly theatrical suicide. Beyond its visceral immediacy, the set has disturbed her even more, awakening deep-seated fears. The viewer learns that she made quick, fumbling love with Morgan upstairs while the dinner party was in progress. That encounter triggers a series of memories of a love affair she had with a young soldier when she was a girl (played in flashback by Rodriguez's own daughter, Judy Richardson). It soon be-

comes clear that Jean, like most of *Witcherity's* population, has done a fine job of bottling up her emotions. One of the most haunting lines in *Witcherity* is "The lovely respect the lonely," it explains, somewhat, why a girl with whom Morgan was obsessed, Karen (Sharon Haverhill), shows up at the altar on Jean's door. Both Karen and Morgan have refused to cope with the world while others, like Jean, pretend to do so. As dreamy as *Witcherity* can be, Hare, an often quiet, witty writer, gives his depressing material an elegantly ironic edge. "Do you like to suffer?" asks Roger (Tom Wilkinson), a friend of Jean's, cheerfully talking about being "Not much," replies another friend, Maria (Judi Dench). "Not I prefer it to heaven."

Added by a sterling cast, particularly Rodriguez with her fine emotion of emotional desolation, Hare masterfully manages to overcome the effect of some of his more deliberate obscurities, including the flashback scenes of Jean as a lonely girl. Like Samia Trabasso, the unlabeled heroine of *Phedra*, Karen and Maria belong to Hare's growing gallery of disturbed characters. No one seems more better off than their "normal" counterparts. It is a dark and troubling vision of the world, one for which *Witcherity* noticeably seeks—and sometimes offers—battering proof.

—LAWRENCE STODOLSKY

THEATRE

A parade of false emotions

CANOE/CARDE
By Noel Coward
Directed by Christopher Newton
and Duncan Michelson

A charitable explanation for the success of Noel Coward's *Canoe/Carde* from the production company since 1981 is the enormous cost of mounting the play. Indeed, the current \$300,000 revival at the Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Shaw Festival, with its surviving stage, 40 cast members and more than 350 costumes, is the most expensive production in the company's history. But together are not the real problem with *Canoe/Carde*, whose 21 scenes present a pastiche of British life from 1899 to 1939. Stripped of Coward's Persimmon's superb dialogue and several impeccable performances, the play is still a self-congratulatory piece of sentimental art.

Canoe/Carde plots the lives of two families—the Maypines and their servants, the Bridges—against the First World War and, by implication in the prelude to the play, the war's economic crisis of 1918-20. As the years roll by and the men slowly realize they are locked into the part of war, Coward's sympathies are with the women. Jane Maypines (Pamela Reed) and Ellen Bridges (Gailen Simple). The two actresses do full justice to their dramatic-musical characters, but the rest of the cast just squanders an ounce of talent from each role opportunity. With *Canoe/Carde* Coward hoped to demonstrate the superiority of theatre over the cinema. In effect, he wrote a television ad for the British screen. *Canoe/Carde* demonstrates, whose false ideas and characters are drawn from the play.

Theatre shows a vacuum, and *Canoe/Carde* lacks genuine human drama, a virtue false emotion is ill the void. In 1939 the trumped-up sentiment that moved the audience from scene to scene was jingoism, for Canadians now it is nostalgia for a sense of national community. The play's premiere ended with *God Save The King*, director Christopher Newton has replaced that emotional tribute with *Heaven's Gate* as *God Save The King* the score remains the same—a costly victory for rapid spectacle, a bitter defeat for theatre.

—MARK CHAMBERS

CPAir's Orient Express

FASTEST SAMEPLANE SERVICE TO THE ORIENT

From Toronto

To Tokyo (Monday/Wednesday/Friday) & Saturday and Hong Kong (Monday/Wednesday & Saturday) Additional flights available from Vancouver/Enjoy Royal Canadian Class

all the way from Toronto.

With no U.S. customs hassles. Call your Travel Agent or CP Air. And score big on CP Air's new "Island Bonus Program."

CP and are registered trademarks of Canadian Pacific Limited. ©1988 Canadian Pacific Airports Limited.

Call us at CP Air 1-800-387-2222



Latham and Zane outside Hollywood home; artist's conception of shuttle (below) from 'a nine-year-old heart'

SHOW BUSINESS

All aboard the stairway to the stars

The concept is simple, the show is stunning and the intent is to deliver a relative rarity in modern mass entertainment: good old-fashioned adult fun. The swiftest-of-swift adventure is called *Tour of the Uterine* and it will open to the public in early October in a 20,000-square-foot, real-life theatre which the show's producers both beneath Toronto's CN Tower. The set represents a spaceship in the year 2013—half a century after U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong's pioneering walk on the moon—and ticket buyers (\$7, \$4 for children under 12) will be invited to imagine that they are boarding a remote shuttle flight from Earth to Jupiter. Assisting the imagination are elaborate scenes of "predestination" procedure, a ride en route to two British-built, 49-seat flight simulators and a \$2-million, seven-minute film by Hollywood special effects master Douglas Trumbull (*Star Trek: The Motion Picture*; *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*).

The Tour project is the latest creation of 41-year-old Toronto broadcaster/impresario Max Zane. He describes it as "another one of my living movies" and himself as sometimes being "a semi-year old fetus." Zane, in fact, is best known as the president of Toronto's CTV

\$75-a-head in Los Angeles. He is not his first "living movie"—the term he uses for entertainment vehicles offering direct audience participation.

With his partners in InterActive Entertainment Inc., Zane has invested \$10 million in the *Tour* concept. Essentially, it is a computer-assisted marriage of flight-simulator motion and state-of-the-art pictures and sound. And it is an attempt to create an international market for a new, Canada-developed entertainment medium. Said Zane: "For me, one of the most appealing aspects of *Tour* is that we are recreating the usual travel and exploring Canadian entertainment concepts." At least as appealing is the fact that

TV, which he co-founded in 1973 and later sold to CTVN Ltd., and as the executive producer of Max/Media, a 24-hour pay television service with 600,000 subscribers across Canada. But he is also the executive producer of Toronto, an award-winning experimental play which is attracting sell-out crowds at

if *Tour* succeeds, its profits will be enormous.

In effect, the company's facility at the CN Tower, which attracts about 1.4 million visitors a year, is a pilot project aimed at these park and shopping mall operators. The simulators can be programmed with films depicting such con-

ventional thrill rides as roller coasters. But *Tour of the Uterine*—which interactive forecasts will attract \$500,000 in its first year—goes more than a thrill ride. According to Zane, *Tour* is "an attempt to portray what a spaceship is likely to be. Certainly, by 2013 the public will be able to buy tickets or the shuttle. I hope to go myself."

Altogether, the trip takes about 30 minutes. A "passenger" buys a ticket to board the Argyle-hosted CP Air Interplanetary (CPAI) space shuttle—CP Air paid InterActive \$250,000 to become a corporate sponsor of *Tour*. And it comes back to Earth only to be reloaded to the company's summer shop (among the articles to be sold are coffee mugs and time-a-lapse bearing the *Tour* logo). Futureists' heads-and-ears spaceport docking with the CN Tower (space), before entering the shuttle, the passenger travels on elevators and

Tour itself is the launch site and launching faster than the speed of light to Jupiter and back. One drawback: there is no sense of weightlessness, which space travelers experience. But passengers will undergo pressures equal to as much as four times the force of gravity in a safe environment (the pressurized CPAI bubble, good-banned flight simulator, advice heart patients and pregnant women not to board).

Zane does only a small part of his time to the company. In fact, he sees *Tour of the Uterine* as just one thread in the tapestry of his. He's work—broadcasting, acting (he played a gangster in the 1982 Louis Malle-directed film *Atlantic City*) and theatre. Last week in Los Angeles, Mayer Tem (Zane's best actor position) led 15 as *Tour* Day News, Zane's plan to open the play in New York on Nov. 17, where he will charge "the highest price

share champagne and a buffet eaten by Ma Maxon, a Beverly Hills restaurant (Zane's personal by Hollywood celebrities). The involvement of Ma Maxon—his sister, Patrick Thord, a Parisian whose family operates the famed *Tour D'Argent* restaurant, calls Zane "a unique individual, a man with ideas"—helped establish the play in status-conscious Los Angeles. Said Zane: "When we first came down here, nobody knew us from Adam. We were having a hard time making an impact on the acting community. So I said to myself, 'What we need is a star restaurant.'"

The Zane and his actress Marilyn Lightburns, his impromptu companion who spent a year in the *Tour* and costar who has been in the New York production, the "living movie" concept, including *Tour of the Uterine*, is only beginning to unfold. Said Lightburns: "It is all part of a continuum, even if some people don't quite understand where Max is trying to go. Maxon says he intends to commission at least two more *Tour*-like plays—one possibly being a theatrical adaptation of Canadian novelist Timothy Findley's best seller *Pilotage*. Max Words—and to keep searching for a better phrase to describe his vision of entertainment's future. Added Zane, a native of the Soviet republic of Tatarstan who grew up on Montreal's St. Urban Street and grew rich in Toronto: "It'd also like to do a play based on one of the Second World War without conferences—with Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt as leading characters. It could be fabulous."

—ROBERT MILLER in Los Angeles

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

1. *Shakespeare's King (1)*
2. *El Comandante, Shoshoni (2)*
3. *The Color House Rules, Irving (3)*
4. *The House of the Dead, Shoshoni (4)*
5. *Chaplin's Dances, Shoshoni (5)*
6. *Inside, Outside, Shoshoni (6)*
7. *Julius Kuchel, Shoshoni (7)*
8. *The House of the Dead, Shoshoni (8)*
9. *The House of the Dead, Shoshoni (9)*
10. *Julius Kuchel, Shoshoni (10)*

Nonfiction

1. *Isaiah, Isaiah with Shoshoni (1)*
2. *Tour, Shoshoni and Isaac (2)*
3. *A Passion for Knowledge, Shoshoni and Isaac (3)*
4. *Shoshoni, Shoshoni (4)*
5. *Shoshoni, Shoshoni (5)*
6. *Shoshoni, Shoshoni (6)*
7. *Shoshoni, Shoshoni (7)*
8. *Shoshoni, Shoshoni (8)*
9. *Shoshoni, Shoshoni (9)*
10. *Shoshoni, Shoshoni (10)*



Scene from *Tour of the Uterine*, the audience can share in a champagne buffet

through tunnels, past security, identification, inoculation and custom checkpoints. He also calls it a large departure from where a 40-screen computer-programmed video will present flight information and where spaceport personnel, played by actors, mingle and oversee with the public.

Despite the designers' effort to create a credible spaceport environment, the most compelling leg of the *Tour* undoubtedly will be the 25 minutes that passengers spend strapped into seats aboard the shuttle. The simulators, enclosed versions of the equipment used to train jet pilots and astronauts, can move forward and backward, up and down and from side to side. In conjunction with the special Thord-designed film, the simulators give passengers a sense of blasting into space—the CN

Century for tickets—about \$125, maybe more.

Tour was written by John Krige and directed by Richard Bone, both of Toronto, where the play opened in 1981. Zane and producer Barrie Weiler took it to California last year. A multimediated drama set in a villa in San Giulio, the Los Angeles production is staged on three floors in a converted American Legion hall. Members of the audience are invited to follow the 30 characters from room to room as the action unfolds. But because scenes occur simultaneously and no member of the audience can see them all—indeed, if the entire play were staged sequentially it would run more than eight hours—Zane offers as usual theatrical experience.

At intermission the audience can

Commentary from the Commons

By Stewart MacLeod

If you holler around the outer reaches of public affairs, you may have heard faint murmurs about the need to jump up television coverage of the House of Commons.

You didn't even know it was televised, you say? Come on, television cameras have been routinely riveted on the glowering brows of our members of Parliament since 1977, when traditions were trampled under a parliamentary television network was established and cameras invaded the inner sanctum. Members quickly learned that clapping looked less idealistic than desk-thumping, and, perhaps on the recommendation of a public spirited ophthalmologist, they got rid of blinding sports jackets while on TV, looking like seat covers from a 1949 De Soto.

But little else changed. Amid fears of what roving cameras could do in the way of distortion, strict guidelines have forced the TV companies to show only the straight-on face of the speaking MP. No reaction shots, no electronic editing.

Now, finally, there seems to be an awakening to the inherent boredom of the procedure. No less an authority than the special committee on the reform of the House of Commons has decided "the time has come to permit more scope for the person anchoring broadcasts of House proceedings."

But how? Based on the shivering agonies of the 1977 commission, Parliament is likely to dismiss the most useful sort of memorandum Let's face it, with the MPs setting the rules and with objectivity the overriding consideration, we're not going to get riveting entertainment.

Unless, of course, we take aim at the outer extremity and turn the whole bit and caboodle over to the network sports people, the only Canadian television with worthwhile experience in creating excitement around competitive team activities.

Admittedly, it will involve a few extra bodies, because sportswriting in Canada always requires, for reasons I can't elucidate, a full-color commentator, another slightly tired one to invariably agree with him—"There's no question about that, Homer!"—and a local-level interviewer to ask the still-peripatetic participant, "Tell us, just what was it like out there?"

Stewart MacLeod is a national columnist for Thomson News Service.

Think of the excitement—and here, while just guessing at what the commentators might say, we'll let Mrs. Speak from the official record of Commons debates.

"Well, here we are again, folks, high in the clock overlooking the magnificent House of Commons where, in just a few moments, Finance Minister Michael Wilson will stride into full view, backed by his entire team, most wearing their home blue uniforms, and try to strangle him by way through this all-encompassing budget."

"The Tories look to be really up for this one, don't they Homer?"

"No question about that, Horrie."

"And what's happening at floor level, Harry?"

"Well, Horrie, I am with Sergio Marchi, the Toronto Liberal who later will be telling us just what he meant last June when he declared, 'This petition is

Clapping looks better than desk-thumping, and blazing jackets look like seat covers from a 1949 De Soto

in order, and if you don't like it, you can shove it."

"Great, Harry, and I know the folks will love our first intermission show, when a member of our Old-Timers Team, Pierre Trudeau, does his 'political comedy' bit with Justice Minister John Croux. The minister will be discussing some of his more recent shots at Liberal MPs, such as the time he called John Narvis an 'absolute science bag,' the time he said Warren Allmand was a 'socialist-anarchist' and, of course, when he declared Robert Kaplan to be 'a cowardly, despicable, dastardly member of Parliament.'"

"Members of youth parliaments across the country will certainly be looking forward to that. It will be interesting to see these 'howls' compared with our play-back of New Democrat Ian Waddell in action. Waddell claimed that Tory MP John McDevine is 'deserving' acquiring a reputation for being one of the thickest and dumbest members of the House of Commons."

"No question about it, Horrie. Croux, like Waddell, always comes to pat points on the board."

"And right now, Homer, we should

point out that the vice's Nelson Ellis looked great in the note-shuffling warm-up. He doesn't seem to have slowed a notch since last November, when he said that 'the reputation of politicians is on the same level as, I suppose, child molestans.'"

"Back to five after now, and Wilson is just reaching the tax-change portion of his budget speech. Week's you agree, Homer, that his pace is slowing just a bit, perhaps slipping a stride or two? And I think we should give some credit here to the opposition for its backbreaking. We couldn't overlook the contribution of Jean-Claude Malpart, the Montreal Liberal who earlier in the session threw the minister off balance when he told him 'his consultations are a lot of bullshit.'"

"While Malpart did officially withdraw the offending word, Homer, the MP was careful to assure Parliament 'that the small fingers.' That form of figurative skating around unparliamentary language is something that only comes with experience. Rookie MPs should pay attention."

"Couldn't agree more, Horrie."

"Right, Homer, and it's interesting to compare this indirect maneuvering with the quick-shooting approach of the NDP's Lennox Syme when he introduced in Parliament last March that Rottenstein Affairs Minister Joe Clark might want to abdicate his remarks. His exact words were, 'Shut up, Joe.'"

"Certainly an interesting comparison of Liberal and NDP game plans, Homer."

"Hey, Horrie, it's me, Harry, down on the floor. When it comes to the three stars, let's not forget Claude Malpart, the deputy Tory whip. After complaining of being called 'fitter woman' and 'dictator' by Grit Carlo Ross, he immediately assessed him as 'vulgar, smug and bawdy.'"

"Right, Harry, that was a real shot. A child molester is one thing, but imagine how a politician feels being called a bore."

"You have to feel for his family, Horrie."

"And now, before getting back to more live action on the floor, we hope to have a few words with Prime Minister Mulroney, who, as you know, last year promised to bring to Parliament 'a new tone of civility.' We're certainly looking forward to this first-hand progress report."

"No question about that, Horrie."

Allen Fotheringham is on vacation.

There's vodka.

And then there's Smirnoff.

SMIRNOFF

VODKA

The difference is pure smoothness.

Enter a new dimension.

BENSON & HEDGES 100's *Deluxe Ultra Lights*



*Deluxe or
Deluxe Menthol*

*Discover a new dimension
of pleasure. New Flip-Top 25's.
Ultra convenient. Ultra satisfying.
And rich enough to be called deluxe.*

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.
Av. per cigarette: Tar 8 mg. Nicotine 0.8 mg